



NEWS ANALYSIS/Joshua Brilliant

Doubts raised over Lebanese fulfilling their security plan

The main question arising from the Lebanese security plan presented at the military talks in Nakoura last Thursday is whether Beirut is really capable of implementing it and of assuring a quiet border with Israel.

No one can expect a total prevention of attacks. One cannot expect the inferior Lebanese forces, or the UN troops, to do a more dedicated job than the IDF did.

The Lebanese plan seems to be quite ambitious, involving the deployment of nearly three brigades with a total of 8,000 to 10,000 men.

One mechanized brigade would be deployed in the eastern sector, roughly between the Syrian border and a line running south from Jebel Baruk.

Two mechanized battalions with headquarters in Sidon would take over the area between the Awali and Zaharani Rivers, from the coast to the eastern sector.

Another mechanized brigade would be deployed in the western sector between the Zaharani and the border.

These forces, according to the Lebanese plan, should be beefed up by airborne troops which could be

rushed to areas where intervention is needed.

Unifil, the plan says, should be spread out along the border "to assist the Lebanese Army in maintaining security and order."

Significantly, Israel's negotiators, headed by Tat-Aluf Amos Gilboa, did not pooch-pooch the plan. The impression given by Israeli sources was that, although it was not acceptable as a package, elements of it were worth examining.

Perhaps their attitude was influenced by the belief that much of the Lebanese position that was put forward - and immediately leaked to the press - was rhetorical and designed to please the myriad groups in that country. It was, sources here believed, just an opening stance in the talks.

One of the facts immediately apparent is that the Lebanese plan bears no resemblance to the one Israel has presented. The Israeli plan calls for Unifil's deployment in a northern sector - roughly between the Zaharani and Litani Rivers - in part to prevent Syrian encroachment.

The plan goes on to call for the South Lebanese Army's deployment in the southern sector up to the

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Sidon Amal leader Mahmoud Fakih (left) flanked by Minister for South Lebanon Nabih Berri, appears at a press conference in West Beirut on Friday following his release by the Israel Defence Forces.

Israel releases and expels last of 4 Shi'ite Amal leaders

Jerusalem Post Staff
and Agencies

The Israeli Defence Forces on Friday released Mahmoud Fakih, the head of the Shi'ite Amal militia in Sidon, and expelled him from South Lebanon. Fakih's detention had contributed to Lebanon's decision to temporarily suspend last week the military talks at Nakoura.

According to IDF officers, Fakih's interrogation - in connection with terrorist activity in South Lebanon - had been completed. Fakih was arrested with three other Amal officers on November 8 after an IDF soldier was killed in an ambush in Sidon. The other three officers were released Wednesday, apparently as a concession to persuade Lebanon to resume troop withdrawal talks on Thursday.

Lebanese Druze and Christians sympathetic to Israel protested against Fakih's release, saying it might be interpreted as weakness and thereby encourage terrorist activity.

In a separate development on Friday, the worst fighting in three days broke out in the mountains above Beirut with shells exploding in the grounds of the presidential palace and the Defence Ministry during a battle between troops and Druze militiamen.

Security sources said one girl was killed and six people were injured.

A two-hour artillery battle followed three days of sporadic clashes in the mountains between the army and militiamen of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party headed by cabinet minister Walid Jumblatt.

An army source said the clashes Friday erupted around the strategic army-held town of Souk al-Gharb and quickly escalated into heavy shelling duels.

Druze militia radio said Friday night four Druze villages were being shelled by army mortars. It said that the fighting would continue until its Christian militia rivals dismantled barricades in central Beirut.

Kol Yisrael radio said yesterday six new tanks and other heavy weapons, including mortars, had been supplied directly to the Lebanese Druze by the Soviet Union.

The radio, quoting military sources, reported that IDF patrols ranging north of the Awali River in the Druze-controlled Haruf area of Lebanon last week spotted the six tanks, which were being operated by Druze militia crews.

On arrival in West Beirut Friday, the released Amal leader Fakih thanked President Amin Jemayel for helping to obtain his release.

"For the first three days the Israelis kept me in a cell blindfolded with my hands bound with nylon rope. A sack was put on my head every time they took me out," Fakih said.

Amal leader and minister for South Lebanon, Nabih Berri said Israel had broken promises made to the UN mediator that Fakih would be allowed to remain in South Lebanon.

"I shall return to the South to complete what I started," Fakih said.

Two weeks of arguing expected Moda'i plan for cuts comes to Cabinet today

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economics Reporter
Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i's battle to slash the government's budget and dismiss some 15,000 public sector workers is to begin today.

Moda'i will present the cabinet with a proposal for a further \$550 million budget cut; he will be asking for the cabinet's approval of the overall figure, leaving the details for later determination.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Thursday decided that the precise details of the cut would be hammered out with each minister in turn by a four-man committee composed of Moda'i, Economic Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Ministers without Portfolio Ezer Weizman and Moshe Arens.

According to Treasury sources, these talks are likely to last some two weeks because stiff opposition is expected from Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon and Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav.

The Treasury's plans call for the dismissal of some 4,000 teachers, 2,000 standing army personnel, 2,000 civil servants, and other local authority, university and public corporation employees.

The Treasury also wants to abolish entire government functions and to close certain government-funded institutions, such as the Government Printing Office.

The Treasury is also calling for cuts in welfare allowances, housing mortgages and government parti-

cipation in construction projects and development programmes.

Speaking in Tel Aviv on Friday, Moda'i stressed that he would force other ministers to accept his proposals and that he would win Knesset approval for them. "There is simply no choice," he said.

"We'll cut in such a way as to force the public to live within its means. And incomes will be much smaller," he said.

Treasury sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the ministry this week will present the Knesset Finance Committee with a series of proposals to attract public funds through new kinds of bonds.

The Treasury expects some \$250 million worth of bonds and savings schemes to mature in the next two months, and it does not want these funds used for consumer purchases.

Shultz and Israeli officials to begin talks on economy

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - Secretary of State George Shultz is to open two days of intensive discussions with visiting Israeli officials on the Israeli economy tomorrow amid growing indications that the Reagan administration is prepared to increase foreign aid levels to Israel.

But authoritative U.S. officials yesterday said expressed doubt that the administration will come close to accepting the nearly \$5 billion in the combined economic and military assistance package which Israel is expected to request in the coming weeks.

In the recently approved 1985 fiscal year aid legislation, Israel received \$2.6b. in assistance - \$1.4b. of which was for military assistance and the remaining \$1.2b. in economic aid.

Israel is known to be seeking more than \$4b. in combined economic and military assistance in next year's regular foreign aid bill - roughly equally divided between economic and military aid - plus another \$700 million to \$800m. as part of an emergency economic supplemental aid package to the 1985 budget.

Israeli officials said they would not

submit a formal economic aid request during the coming two days of "preparatory" talks to the first formal session of the U.S.-Israeli Joint Economic Commission which is expected to convene next month. It is only then, they said, when the economic aid request is likely to be presented.

But in addition to the economic talks with Shultz and his key aides at the State Department, the U.S. and Israel are to open tomorrow two days of separate discussions on the financing for Israel's projected military purchases from the U.S. over the next five years. Those discussions actually started during Prime Minister Shimon Peres's visit to Washington in early October and during U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Israel later that month.

Israeli officials are expecting some clear indications from the Americans during the military talks this week on the likely military aid level for Israel in next year's 1986 fiscal year budget which President Ronald Reagan must submit to Congress in late January.

In the economic sessions, Israel will be chiefly represented by the visiting director-general of the Fi-

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Stowaway case ruling likely this week

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The attorney-general is likely to rule this week on whether to put Captain Avner Gilead on trial.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu is today to present to the cabinet, at the request of several ministers, the report of the board of inquiry on Gilead's putting to sea, over two years ago, of a black Tanzanian stowaway from his ship the m.s. Moran, which is owned by the Tarshish shipping company of the United Kibbutz Movement.

The board, headed by Dan Hiram of the Israel Shipping and Aviation Institute, was appointed by Corfu following the revelation of the incident by one of the crew members 10 days ago. Corfu received the board's report on Friday.

It was learned that Attorney-General Yitzak Zamir will decide whether there are grounds for a criminal action against Gilead on the strength of the inquiry report. If he decides there are insufficient grounds, the captain may still face a disciplinary court under Israeli Maritime Law.

£100 fine for 'meowing' at a dog

YORK, England (AP). - A Member of Parliament yesterday condemned a £100 fine given to an 18-year-old boy for meowing at a police dog.

"The next thing you know, somebody will be arrested for saying boo to a goose," declared Labour MP Tom Torney.

Torney said he was writing the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, head of the British judiciary, to protest against the sentence, delivered at York Magistrate's Court on Friday.

Larry O'Dowd was found guilty of using abusive language and behaviour likely to breach the peace. The arresting officer, Sgt. Fred Taylor, testified that he had ordered O'Dowd and several friends to disperse after they congregated on a York street corner and became unruly.

O'Dowd, he said, turned and said "meow" to his German shepherd. The officer testified he found the language provocative and a scuffle ensued.

Defence attorney Trevor Cox argued that the word "meow" is not "abusive, threatening or insulting - particularly if the word was directed at a dog." But the court ruled otherwise.

Said O'Dowd: "I just can't believe it."

Country's cabbies on strike today

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. - Motorists can expect traffic problems this morning because of a 24-hour strike by the country's 7,000 taxi drivers.

But the strike won't keep the cabbies off the roads. Hundreds of them will be driving to Jerusalem to join the capital's taxi drivers in protest gatherings outside the Prime Minister's Office and the offices of the Treasury and the Transport Ministry. About 4,000 taxi drivers will stay at their regular stations - and from time to time will carry out what they are calling "protest processions" through the main streets of their towns.

Approximately 2,500 taxi drivers who do not belong to the Taxi Owners Association - including all East

Jerusalem taxis - are expected to join the strike.

Jerusalem police have prepared special units to maintain order during the demonstrations outside the government offices, and to direct traffic through the city.

The strike was called by the association to protest against the ministry's decision to cancel an already approved 23 per cent fare increase. Unlike the bus cooperatives, taxi owners receive no government subsidy.

The fare increase was to have gone into effect on November 1 to cover rises in operation costs from September 17. Fares were raised by 19 per cent on September 17. The 23 per cent increase was cancelled by the price freeze.

High-ranking Iraqi official to meet with Reagan Nov. 26

WASHINGTON (AP). - Amid signs the U.S. and Iraq will resume full diplomatic relations, the White House announced on Friday that President Ronald Reagan will meet later this month with Iraq's deputy prime minister, the highest ranking Iraqi official to visit the U.S. since ties were cut in 1967.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz will meet with Reagan at the White House on November 26.

Speakes declined to confirm that diplomatic relations will be resumed.

But he noted that Aziz will be "the most senior Iraqi official to visit Washington since relations were

broken in 1967" in the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war.

And he said that both countries, which maintain interest sections in each other's capital, have expressed interest in renewing full relations and exchanging ambassadors.

"Our position is that Iraq has indicated since 1980 that it was prepared in principle to resume full diplomatic relations," Speakes said.

Speakes said he anticipates no change in the U.S. position of neutrality in the war between Iraq and Iran. But he noted that Iraq "has indicated a willingness for a peaceful solution" and that Iran "has refused to negotiate."

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Chernenko's statements 'show he wants dialogue with U.S.'

MOSCOW (Reuters). - Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's statement that he would meet President Ronald Reagan if confident of positive results shows Moscow wants to maintain a dialogue but expects Washington to move on Soviet proposals, Western diplomats said.

The Soviet president said on Friday, in written answers to questions from the U.S. NBC television network, that the time was not ripe for a summit but that one could be arranged when there was confidence

about its success and results.

Western diplomats said the fact Chernenko answered questions at all from NBC, and from *The Washington Post* last month, showed Moscow's desire to keep talking, albeit in public.

Moscow seemed prepared to maintain a fragile dialogue which gained pace after Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met Reagan last September, before his November re-election.

Although Chernenko's tone was

relatively mild, however, he clearly still expected Washington to act on Soviet proposals, chiefly on nuclear and space weapons, the diplomats said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz said on Friday that Chernenko's emphasis on the need to address arms control issues as a top priority in U.S.-Soviet relations was "a positive statement."

"I think that we are seeing results, we are seeing progress," Schultz said in an interview with NBC. He said it

is time for Moscow and Washington to begin "the private processes of diplomacy" aimed at achieving "real results" in superpower relations.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday the western alliance should press the Soviet Union hard for an agreement banning chemical weapons.

Howe said Britain was deeply concerned at the growing Soviet capability in chemical weapons and at its failure to respond to western restraint.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

17.11.84	MIN.	MAX.	WIND	Cloud
AMSTERDAM	5	11	12	Clear
BRUSSELS	3	10	12	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	10	12	Cloudy
GENOVA	1	10	12	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	10	12	Cloudy
LONDON	5	11	12	Cloudy
MADRID	5	11	12	Cloudy
MILAN	5	11	12	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-4	23	6	Clear
NEW YORK	2	12	14	Cloudy
PARIS	7	16	11	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	17	24	14	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	10	12	Cloudy
TOKYO	9	18	14	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	11	12	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with possibility of rain in the morning.

Jerusalem	88	10-14	15
Golan	100	10-14	15
Nahariya	97	9-12	12
Safed	72	12-22	22
Beit Port	93	14-20	22
Tiberias	76	11-18	20
Nazareth	71	15-22	23
Alula	75	13-17	19
Shomron	77	15-22	22
Tel Aviv	87	16-21	23
B-G Airport	70	13-21	26
Jericho	63	16-22	26
Gaza	52	12-22	23
Beersheba	51	14-28	28
Eilat	21		

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tzur last night addressed the opening meeting of the 10th annual convention of the Association of Parents of American-Israelis at the Laromne Hotel in Jerusalem. Mayor Teddy Kollek welcomed the 200 participants in the five-day conference.

Kotlowitz buried

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Raphael Kotlowitz, former chairman of the Aliya Department at the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization, was buried in Kiryat Shaul cemetery on Friday.

Kotlowitz died here on Thursday after a long illness. He was 67.

Among those at the funeral were Ministers without Portfolio Moshe Arens and Yosef Shapira, Akiva Givinsky, the deputy chairman of the Zionist Executive, and former chief rabbi Shlomo Goren.

Arens said Kotlowitz had dedicated his life to the Jewish people and Eretz Yisrael. Goren stressed his role in helping begin the immigration of Ethiopian Jews.

Enemy gunman killed in clash with Israeli patrol

JERUSALEM Post Reporter
METULLA. — An enemy gunman was killed on Friday in a clash with an Israeli patrol after a LAW missile was fired at the patrol near Sarafand, in the western sector of South Lebanon.

The gunman died in the exchange of fire that followed; two other gunmen escaped. None of the Israeli soldiers was harmed.

Also on Friday, light arms fire was directed at an IDF position near Tyre, and light arms fire and an RPG were fired at a South Lebanon Army roadblock west of Nabatieh. Soldiers returned fire in both incidents, and no one was hurt.

A Katyusha missile aimed at an IDF position near Tyre was found on Friday morning and safely dismantled.

Ex-Birni residents demand permission to return

JERUSALEM Post Reporter
SAFAD. — Some 150 former residents of Birni, in Upper Galilee yesterday marched to their deserted village in pouring rain to demand that they be allowed to return to it.

The Christian Maronite demonstrators said Israeli forces on November 14, 1948 captured their village and told them to evacuate it, promising they would be allowed to return as soon as the region was quiet. The residents, who say they did not cooperate with Arab forces in the 1948 war, are now scattered in Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, and other places and have been requesting the authorities' permission to return for many years.

Representatives of the Civil Rights Movement, Mapam and the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality joined in the march.

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HOME NEWS

Gaddafi foe appears in Cairo after Libya says it killed him

CAIRO (Reuter). — President Hosni Mubarak said yesterday Egypt foiled a Libyan assassination squad sent to Cairo to kill a foe of Col. Muammar Gaddafi and tricked Libya into announcing it succeeded in killing him, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (Mena) reported.

Adel-Hamid Bakoush appeared at a Cairo press conference late yesterday, a day after Tripoli radio announced he had been "executed" last Monday. Bakoush had dropped out of sight on the day Libya said he had been slain.

"Bakoush served as Libya's prime minister under King Idris, who was overthrown by Gaddafi in 1969. Since 1977 Bakoush has lived in Cairo, where he is secretary-general of the self-styled Libya Liberation Organization."

Mena quoted Mubarak as saying in the Nile Delta town of Benha yesterday that the Libyan leadership recruited a Briton and two people "from Malta" to kill Cairo-based Libyan personalities, including Bakoush.

Bakoush was in Aswan, upper Egypt, when Egypt detained the

three and learned that he was an intended victim, Mubarak said.

"We have given fake pictures of Bakoush showing him seriously injured and sinking in his blood, which were sent to the Libyan leadership with the help of these terrorists through the Libyan embassy in Malta," Mena quoted Mubarak as saying.

The Libyan news agency report Friday said: "Revolutionary forces executed the death sentence last Monday, November 12 at 3 p.m. on traitor, agent and stray dog Abdul-Hamid Bakoush."

The Egyptian president, addressing a political rally in Benha earlier yesterday, called for global action against terrorism.

Mubarak said in his speech that several world leaders, including Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah and the ruler of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahayan, were targets of current assassination schemes. He did not elaborate.

Hussein set 'no conditions' for PNC

KUWAIT (AP). — A top aide to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted yesterday as stressing that the November 22 date in Amman for the 17th session of the Palestinian National Council was "irrevocable" and that Jordan's King Hussein had stipulated no conditions for hosting it.

Salah Khalaf, the number two man in Fatah, the main organization within the PLO which Arafat also heads, came here following a visit to Jordan and talks in Baghdad.

"During my meeting with King Hussein, he laid no conditions and voiced no objection to the participation of any Palestinian in the PNC meeting, on the contrary, he issued an amnesty for all Palestinians

against whom Jordanian sentences had been passed," Khalaf told Kuwaiti newspapers.

Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, himself had not been in Jordan in 14 years, since King Hussein's forces cracked down on PLO ranks within the Hashemite Kingdom. The crack-down, which followed charges that they had been creating a state within a state, occurred in September 1970, the month Palestinians later called "Black September."

Khalaf said the PLO leadership had reluctantly opted for Amman as the venue for the 384-member PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, after Algerian President Chadli Benjedid announced he would not have the PNC in Algiers, its original venue.

U.S. urging Egypt to be flexible

CAIRO (AP). — The U.S. is urging Egypt to make a gesture toward the Israelis, such as sending a special envoy to Tel Aviv, but the Egyptians are hesitant for fear of offending the Arabs, according to western and Arab diplomatic sources.

The sources, who represent several governments but refuse to be identified by name or nationality, say the Reagan administration believes Israel would be pleased by such a gesture. This would strengthen the position of Prime Minister Shimon Peres against Likud members of his government who oppose returning Arab lands as part of a Middle East settlement.

According to the sources, U.S. officials hope a gesture might help break the impasse in the Middle East

peace process that followed the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"The Americans are advising the Egyptians to be more flexible with Peres," said one well-placed source. "But so far they are treating him like they were treating Begin and Shamir."

Egyptian government sources refused to comment on the report, but a source close to Peres said it was "too early to be certain" whether an envoy would be sent.

Other sources said Egypt is reluctant to make any moves toward Israel that might dampen prospects of restoring relations with Arab states that broke relations with Cairo after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)
nance Ministry, Emmanuel Sharon. In the military talks, the director-general of the defense ministry, Menachem Meron, will head the Israeli team. The U.S. delegation will be led by Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance William Schneider.

There is still no clear word from the administration on exactly how high it might be prepared to go in offering economic and military assistance to Israel. But what is very apparent, U.S. officials said, is that the final sums will be higher than those contained in the 1985 bill but lower than the full amount sought by Israel.

The Washington Post yesterday reported that the administration is considering a large-scale foreign aid increase around the world in the coming budget, despite the growing federal deficit. This would mean more funds for Israel as well as for Egypt and other countries, the newspaper said without citing any specific

numbers. Shultz and other U.S. officials want to receive a full overview from the Israeli delegation on the likely impact of the recently announced budgetary cuts and accompanying austerity measures in Israel.

Meanwhile, some serious snags have developed in the unresolved negotiations over the creation of a free trade area between the U.S. and Israel. Those talks have been continuing in Washington in recent days.

The major problems right now — one of many — involve the removal of customs on Israeli textile exports to the U.S. The Americans want to phase out the customs over the next 10 years, while Israel is seeking their removal during the first year of the agreement.

Both countries have serious problems in their respective textile industries. The U.S. is trying to protect American firms, while Israel is trying to promote its own seriously ailing companies.

TA deputy police chief up for discipline hearing

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Chief Superintendent Moshe Friedman, the deputy commander of the Tel Aviv police central unit has taken leave pending his hearing in police disciplinary court.

Friedman, who was replacing Assistant Commander Assaf Hefetz as head of the unit, is charged *inter alia* with having ties with a "controversial figure." He requested leave to prepare for his hearing which opens November 26 in Petah Tikva.

Assistant Commander Zecharia Banai last night was appointed chief of the unit. Banai, 50, headed the detective squad in the early 1970s and most recently served as deputy director of national police intelligence.

Hefetz was suspended last spring for leaking police information to journalists. Hefetz, fined \$50,000, is now waiting for a new post. The position of chief of investigations for the Jerusalem area has been mooted.

Banai takes up his post today.

Man charged with sodomy, polygamy, extortion

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A 31-year-old Rishon LeZion resident appeared in Tel Aviv District Court on Friday, charged with performing indecent acts with his four-year-old daughter, sometimes in the presence of his seven-year-old son.

He was also charged with extortion, assault, sodomy and polygamy. Prosecutor Hannah Baruchi told the court that the man's children had

been taken from him by court order and lived in a boarding school. From time to time, the man would take them to his home and perform indecent acts with his daughter.

Baruchi asked that the man be remanded until the end of his trial, explaining that he had previous convictions and was considered dangerous. This request will be dealt with shortly.

Tomorrow — Civil Defence Exercise in the Ma'ale Adumim Area

Tomorrow, Monday, November 19, 1984 between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., there will be a Civil Defence exercise in the Ma'ale Adumim area. During the course of the exercise, there will be simulated firing and explosions and the all clear will be sounded. In case of an actual alert, sirens will be sounded on an ascending/descending scale.



Tat-Aluf Aharon Vardi, commander of the regional and civil defence, uncovers the stripes of a recently graduated civil defence officer, at a ceremony marking the conclusion of the civil defence's fifth course for women officers. The course, which took place in Beit She'an, consisted mostly of married women, many of them mothers.

Katzav's employment plan carries IS3.5b. price tag

By ILAN CHAIM
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav will present the cabinet today with a comprehensive plan for dealing with growing unemployment. Although a general outline of the plan was endorsed in principle some two weeks ago by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, today's detailed version carries a price tag of about IS3.5 billion and is expected to face tough opposition.

The plan is based on two general areas requiring cabinet approval. One is the special budgetary supplement of IS 3.5b. to beef up existing ministry programmes for job training, youth programmes, special aid for development towns, unemployment compensation and guaranteeing income to redundant workers undergoing retraining.

The other is new legislation; namely a proposal to amend the National Insurance Institute Law of 1968 to redefine the right of unemployed workers to refuse jobs and to

introduce a gradual reduction of unemployment benefits as an incentive to choose work over the dole.

One item on the list of supplementary budget requests illustrates the human dimensions of the worsening unemployment situation: a programme to train 3,900 unemployed youth, including demobilized soldiers.

Technical training for 600 of them will cost an estimated IS425m.; professional training for another 600 will cost IS380m.; 200 to be trained in the hotel field will cost IS125m.; workshops and other facilities for 600 youth will cost IS315m.; retraining for another 500 will cost IS80m.; absorbing another 1,400 unemployed youth in training programmes will cost IS550m.; and adding 24 more professional staff to implement these programmes will cost IS120m.

In other words, about IS2 billion is being requested to make 3,900 unemployed youth employable, out of a jobless population expected to reach about 70,000 by December 31.

Histadrut: 'Gov't ignoring unemployment'

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut's plan for tackling unemployment, presented to Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i at the end of the week, opens by charging the government with evading a serious discussion of the subject.

The plan, drafted by Gideon Ben-Yisrael, is to be discussed by the Histadrut this morning. Ben-Yisrael said in the plan's introduction that the subcommittee of economic ministers that was to deal with the issue had repeatedly postponed its meetings.

The Histadrut's own programme is based on the formation of jobs in industry to absorb workers laid off

from the services. It demands a government investment policy that would give first priority to high-tech industries, while cutting investment in non-high-tech industries.

It also calls for easy credit — and even limited subsidies — for employment-creating investments in preferred industries. Another proposal calls for the lowering of taxes on labour — to lessen the cost of labour to the employer and increase the benefits of investment.

The plan includes demands for stronger action against foreign workers, increased numbers of re-training programmes for workers to be absorbed in industry and a 10 per cent increase in unemployment compensation.

Peres will try to resolve K. Shmona labour troubles

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Shimon Peres is to meet Kiryat Shmona municipal officials this afternoon to try to bring an end to the strike by the town's municipal workers and high school teachers, which enters its eighth day today.

Elementary schools and kindergartens in the town are to open again this morning, as their janitors, who joined the strike on Thursday, are returning to work in response to Peres's show of interest in Kiryat Shmona's problems.

Meanwhile, the stench is mounting on town streets, where garbage

has not been collected for over a week.

A partial strike began in Safad on Friday. The town's mayor, Ze'ev Perl, said that half the workers have received their salaries and the schools are operating normally. He hoped the salary problems affecting other workers would be resolved soon.

At Netivot, in the Negev, 250 local council workers are continuing the sanctions they started last Wednesday. They have still not received their October salaries which had been promised to them by the 15th of this month.

Two killed in road accidents

Two people were killed and three others were injured in road accidents Friday and Thursday night.

The driver killed in a head-on collision in Tel Aviv Thursday night has been identified as 24-year-old Michal Durban of Tel Aviv, the daughter of former Israel Broadcasting Authority director-general Yosef (Tommy) Lapid and author Shulamit Lapid.

Durban's car was reportedly hit head-on by a pick-up truck driven by Yosef Mizrahi, 34, of Bat Yam, after the pick-up crossed a traffic island into the opposite lane. Six other people were injured. Mizrahi was brought to Tel Aviv Magistrates Court on Friday and released on IS\$500,000 bail.

Adele Bilbul, 85, was killed Friday morning when she was hit by a car while crossing the street in front of the Herzliya old age home where she lived.

Two people were seriously injured and another suffered moderate injuries when two cars collided head-on Friday afternoon on the Kabri-Kfar Yasif road in Western Galilee. Avner Hatan, 42, and Asher Zada, 27, were taken to the government hospital in Nahariya, and Shlomo Ya'acobi of Netiv Hashayara was taken to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

In the week ending Thursday night, seven people were killed, 64 seriously injured and 159 lightly injured in 159 road accidents. (Itim)

VISIT — Italian Premier Bettino Craxi arrived in Cairo yesterday.

Information: Tel. 02-666585

Conditional accord on Ata's 400 dismissals

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The work's committee of the Ata textile concern's main plants in Kiryat Ata and Kerdaneh has agreed to the dismissal of nearly 400 employees from the two factories. The *Jerusalem Post* learned last night.

But the committee, backed by the Haifa Labour Council, is making its acceptance of the dismissals conditional on Ata's receivers finding an additional sum of \$1.5 million to \$2m. to ensure regular retirement and severance pay for the dismissed men and women.

They have also demanded as part of the agreement that a settlement be reached soon between the receivers and one of Ata's potential purchasers so that the firm's survival, and with it the jobs of the remaining employees, is guaranteed.

The Post learned that apart from the Gibor firm, another potential buyer has made a serious bid for Ata and would be able to conclude the purchase within a week or 10 days once the question of dismissals is settled.

The agreement between the works committee and receivers was hammered out on Thursday during talks that lasted all day and most of the night. On Friday, works committee representatives and the receivers presented the accord to the government's special ministerial committee which is handling the Ata crisis. The four-member committee is to raise

the matter at today's cabinet meeting.

In effect, the onus of responsibility now falls on the government to find some way of raising the necessary funds to compensate the employees who will be dismissed.

The government is also handling the negotiations with the potential purchasers and here too the employees are demanding urgent action.

"If there is no compensation and there is no guarantee that a buyer will be found to run the company, then there is no agreement," said Haifa Labour Council official Avraham Hameini.

"There is no point in agreeing to the dismissal of 400 employees if there is no guarantee over the firm's future and with it the jobs of more than 2000 workers," he said.

The works committee and the labour council have also appealed to Ata's former owners, the Eisenberg group, to provide the necessary funds for the compensation payments.

If there is no positive answer to their demands the workers have determined to stage mass demonstrations beginning at Beit Asia, the Tel Aviv headquarters of the Eisenberg group.

They also want an answer before tomorrow when the receivers are due to submit a list of those to be dismissed to the Haifa District Court. If such a list is not forthcoming the court will probably order Ata's closure.

NII November benefits up 15 per cent

By ILAN CHAIM
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Pensioners and others whose sole income derives from National Insurance Institute benefits will receive 15 per cent more money this month than last, according to an agreement reached Friday between Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav.

The agreement followed Wednesday's decision by the Ministerial Economic Committee to lower the basis for calculating NII benefits. Katzav was the only minister to vote against the cut and he threatened to appeal the committee's decision at today's cabinet meeting.

Moda'i and Katzav agreed to raise the percentage of linkage of NII benefits to the cost-of-living increase following the publication on Friday

of a record 24.3 per cent consumer price index for October. Accordingly, they decided to raise NII benefits by 15 per cent over October for the lowest income NII beneficiaries and by 9 per cent for other beneficiaries.

In addition, the ministers agreed to prepare a legislative proposal by next month to protect NII payments against inflation on a regular basis. The following are some of the new NII rates for November (October payments in brackets):

Single old age pension, IS48,100 (IS44,128); pensioner couple, IS72,150 (66,192); single pensioner plus increment, IS79,292 (68,949); pensioner couple plus increment, IS118,938 (103,424); single guaranteed income supplement, IS63,434 (55,160); one day reserve duty, IS3,503 (3,100).

Refunds on some October gas bills

By AARON SITTNER
Consumers using central gas supply systems served by agents rather than the gas companies should not pay their October bills, but wait for a corrected one, the Energy Ministry advised on Friday.

The ministry has ordered the agents to refund the payments to people who have already paid their bills.

According to the ministry, the agents' billing for October violated a ministry order last August requiring

them to change their methods of calculating the fixed "deposits" charge (which is in addition to the volume of gas consumed).

When the agents said they needed more time to adjust to the new methods, the ministry gave them until the October billing period.

A ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that legal action will be taken this week against agents who failed to refund or credit customers for the overcharging in their October bills.

We deeply mourn the passing of

Adv. RAPHAEL KOTLOWITZ

past Chairman of the World Executive of Herut-Hatzohar; member of the executives of the World Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency, Head of the Aliya and Absorption Department; Natziv Betar and Commander of the Irgun Zvai Leumi in South Africa. He dedicated his life to the establishment of the State of Israel and to the Jewish People, in the spirit of Ze'ev Jabotinsky.

His memory will be cherished by us forever

Our sincere condolences to the bereaved family

HERUT-HATZOHAR
World Executive and Branches

The United Israel Appeal, Inc.
mourns the passing of

RAPHAEL KOTLOWITZ

former head of the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency for Israel, and extends sincere condolences to the family.

Irwin S. Field,
Chairman

Irving Kessler,
Executive Vice-Chairman

Zelig Chinitz,
Director General, Israel office

The British Olim Society Ltd.
mourns the passing of

RAPHAEL KOTLOWITZ

former chairman of the Aliya and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization, and sends sincere condolences to the family. He was a true Zionist leader of vision and compassion.

With deep sorrow on the passing of

IRVING WILNER

(of Washington, D.C.)

Israeli friends will join relatives in observance of the shloshim, at the Har Hamenuhot, Givat Shaul Cemetery tomorrow, Nov. 19, at 3 p.m.

Information: Tel. 02-666585

Over IS\$5m. donated in four days

Israelis open their wallets to help starving Ethiopians

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the first four days of its campaign to aid the starving in Ethiopia, Magen David Adom received more than IS\$5 million in contributions.

The MDA last week took responsibility for organizing relief efforts in Israel. An appeal to the public for money to buy food and medical supplies aroused a much better response than expected.

MDA spokesman Moshe Dayan admitted Friday that there had been some doubts about asking people to give to yet another cause, given Israel's economic problems. Response to the campaign, Dayan said, proves Israelis are inherently willing to stretch out a helping hand. "We Israelis have not lost our sense of morality," he said.

Foremost among the contributors, the spokesman said, are schools and youth clubs. A personal contribution from President Chaim Herzog kicked off the campaign.

MDA has received a priority list of medicines and foodstuffs from the International Red Cross, with which it is in daily contact. Teva Pharmaceuticals, whose managing director, Eli Hurvitz, also heads the Manufacturers Association, has agreed to donate medical supplies free of charge. MDA is optimistic that manufacturers of cooking oil will be equally generous. The food needed most urgently are wheat flour, cooking oil and powdered milk.

From individuals the MDA is only requesting money. Contributions can be made at any branch of the

MDA, or to account 184300 at Bank Hapoalim branch 780 (Yitzhak Sadeh branch in Tel Aviv).

In addition to the local effort, Dayan said, the MDA will boost its campaign by mobilizing the Friends of Magen David Adom abroad. The combined contributions, he declared, "will help save a lot of lives."

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Marxist leader Mengistu Haile Mariam said on Friday he was "highly touched by the humanitarian outpouring" of aid for his drought-ravaged country, but it is still too little, AP reported.

Ethiopian leaders have said up to 1.2 million tons are needed to feed the nearly 7 million people facing starvation in the East African country. Aid officials have predicted that up to 900,000 could die this year.

Dozens of other African countries also are suffering from food shortages.

The U.S. and western nations have pledged several hundred thousand tons of food for the Ethiopians, compared with the Soviet Bloc's promise of 30,000 tons. Mengistu credited the people of western countries rather than their governments for the relief assistance.

In reply to a question about the relatively small Soviet food contribution, he said, "Soviet aircraft were transporting three-fourths of the food arriving at Ethiopian ports and noted the Soviets have been supporting Ethiopia since it shifted to socialism after the 1974 revolution that toppled then emperor Haile Selassie.

Attorney-General defends 'sub judice' law

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir believes that the present restrictions of sub judice, which prevent the publication of information relating to criminal suspects, are reasonable.

Speaking to the Press Council in Tel Aviv on Friday, Zamir said that while new regulations could be drafted, he felt the current ones which had been enacted by the Knesset were reasonable, and ensured a fair trial without infringing on freedom of the press.

Most of the journalists attending the meeting, called to discuss the changes in the law on sub judice passed by the Knesset, protested against what they said was the hasty legislation of the last Knesset. It had made changes in the law at its final session without first raising the matter for public discussion or hearing the opinions of journalists' representatives.

The speaker emphasized that the changes made in the law could not be accepted by the press, for they infringed on the public's "right to know" which was a fundamental principle of a democratic society. The Knesset should review the issue again with a view to changing the law, they said.

Zamir said there were few countries in the world which had the freedom of the press as in Israel. At the same time in his opinion, there was room for restrictions to prevent abusive use of that freedom. Every enlightened country has such restrictions, he said.

Zamir also appealed for greater attention from the press to its own rules of ethics, thereby forestalling any need for outside legislation. (Item)

NAHAL - Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has appointed Arye Simchoni, a former sgan-aluf (lieutenant-colonel) in the Armoured Corps to head the ministry's Youth and Nahal Department, succeeding Levy Man, who has completed his term.

Maof Boeing to be sold

TEL AVIV (Item). - A Boeing 707 plane belonging to the bankrupt Maof company is to be sold to help pay the company's debts. Professor Yosef Gross, who has been appointed liquidator for the company, has been given a one-time appointment as receiver of Maof property, to enable him to sell the 707.

On Friday, Gross asked District Court Judge Elisha Sheinbaum for authorization to sell the plane to JA Airlines, explaining the sale would allow Maof to pay off a debt to Israel General Bank. He did not specify the price.

The lawyer for Maof did not object to the proposal - and Gross received the court's authorization in principle for the proposed sale.

In a separate appeal to the court, Maof employees asked for the

appointment of a second receiver. They said this was necessary to protect their own financial rights and to enable everything possible to be done to resume Maof's activities, either partially or entirely.

Maof workers stressed that in a statement given to the court on November 2 by the company's general manager, Yitzhak Gadish, there was no mention of the debts owed by Maof to its workers. According to the employees, they had been told their monthly salaries would be fixed at IS200,000 for the purposes of compensation. In fact, they said, their salaries were much higher and they were entitled today to salaries and compensation from Maof equivalent to \$2.5 million dollars.

The employees' requests are to be heard by a court shortly.

Three accused of kidnapping school girl

ASHKELON (Item). - Three residents of this town were remanded for six days by Ashkelon Magistrates Court on Friday on suspicion of kidnapping a 14-year-old girl.

The three - Gavriel Beyashvelli, 18, Meir Mashashvelli, 24, and Yosef Karhall, 21, - are suspected of having forced the girl into their Transit van outside her Ashkelon school Thursday morning. But they were unable to start the van, and police arrested them after being caught by a pedestrian on the scene.

The three denied they had kidnapped

the girl, stating that she had got into the van of her own free will.

It became clear in court that Beyashvelli had initiated the incident, intending to take the girl to her parents' home in the hope of getting them to agree to her marrying him.

The judge instructed that the case be brought to court as soon as possible and stated that it was an unacceptable practice for immigrants from Soviet Georgia to kidnap young girls in order to get them to marry them. Courts had dealt with such incidents in the past, he said, adding that kidnapping was a severe breach of the law.

LEBANESE PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

border - but this is a force which the Lebanese plan specifically excludes from any arrangement.

Israel is also insisting that it retain the right for overflights, and be able to dispatch forces to the area, if necessary, in case of trouble.

Nevertheless, some aspects of the Lebanese plan are attractive. And there is much to say in favour of having forces in the area for which the central government is responsible.

Can the Lebanese assume the burden themselves?

One immediate question asked by experts here was - where will they find the troops? The Lebanese Army already has plenty to do in other sectors, beginning most notably with providing security in the country's own capital.

And it's worth recalling that when Lebanon decided on compulsory military service and published call-up dates, very few people turned up. Many preferred to join their communities' militias.

According to information available here, Lebanon has 10 infantry brigades - but only five of them are fully answerable to the central government. The First Brigade, for example, is deployed in the Bekaa, co-operates with the Syrians and reportedly does not obey the Lebanese GHQ. The 11th Brigade comprises soldiers and officers who had once defected from the army and later returned. They are now based in the Matn region and are believed to have fought alongside Druse militias against the Eighth Brigade in Suk el-Gharb. Four brigades are based in East Beirut - and of these how many would the gov-

ernment send south, bearing in mind its need to assert sovereignty and security in the capital itself?

The problem is compounded by the need to dispatch to the south units belonging to the same community as the residents among whom they will be deployed and operate.

Even if Lebanon produces the units - how effective will they be? One source recalled that their Fourth Brigade disintegrated when it faced the Druse fighters last year.

Experts here do not believe the Lebanese Army has greatly improved. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin recently expressed a very poor opinion of its capability, and said that the Lebanese' original plan to send the brigades to the south by sea was further proof of their weakness. They preferred to ship the men, he noted, rather than try to open the coastal road between Beirut and Sidon, which has been blocked by various militias.

If the Lebanese Army was not willing to use force to open one of the main highways, can it be trusted to fight people merely trying to use the territory to reach the Israeli border for an attack?

Instead of talking in generalities, the Israeli team at Nakoura reportedly picked up on one element in the Lebanese plan and began questioning their counterparts. Which two battalions will be deployed in the Sidon-Jezzine area? Where will they come from? Where will they be stationed?

The Lebanese team insisted these were internal Lebanese problems, and were none of Israel's business. The Israelis insisted it was. There the talks broke up. They are to resume tomorrow morning.

Gaza University prof. killed

Jerusalem Post Staff

A professor and religious leader at the Islamic University in Gaza was shot to death outside his home yesterday morning, hospital and university officials said.

The officials identified him as Ismail Khatib, 39, dean of the university's Arabic language college.

The officials quoted witnesses as saying two men, who appeared to be Arabs, were seen running away after shooting Khatib in the neck outside his home at about 7 a.m.

There was no clear motive for the shooting, the officials said. The university and student associations issued statements condemning the attack.

Khatib was pronounced dead at Gaza's Shifa Hospital.

Two political murders have been reported in the Gaza Strip since September. A Syrian-backed faction claimed responsibility for the October 26 killing of a businessman in the town of Darabiya. The mayor of Rafah was shot dead on September 14. The case is unsolved.

U.S. fund to give \$2m. a year for cancer research in Israel

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

The Israel Cancer Research Fund, a 10,000-member U.S.-based organization of scientists and lay people, plans to make \$2 million per year available to Israeli scientists engaged in cancer research.

A 21-member delegation of ICRF board members and donors arrived in Israel last week to meet with the 150 Israeli scientists, who have received research funding, to consult with them about the future directions of their projects.

ICRF president Yashar Hirschaut, who is associated with Cornell University Medical College and Sloan Kettering Cancer Centre in New York, told *The Jerusalem Post* that his organization is promoting "a national cancer institute without walls" in Israel. Israel has a good scientific base, said Hirschaut, but "could have a much larger impact on the world, if it had more funding."

According to Hirschaut, ICRF is the largest private source of grants to help young Israeli cancer researchers with their studies, and current-

ly provides \$1.2 million for cancer research in Israel.

ICRF was set up eight years ago by the heads of several U.S. cancer institutes. A large percentage of the scientists who initiated the programme were Jewish, but Hirschaut emphasized that funds given to Israeli scientists are not charity, but a recognition of talent.

In its first six years, ICRF focused on providing support Israeli students in cancer-related fields.

Over the past two years, it has funded 70 post-doctoral fellowships. Now, with a \$1 million endowment from an anonymous donor, it will make annual career development awards guaranteeing young scientists \$25,000 annually for three to five years to support them and their research, and life-time professionalships to Israelis who want to devote themselves fully to cancer research.

ICRF will also make Myra Glaser Clinical Career Research Awards for support of new treatments of patients in Israel.

Syrian flags raised in Golan Heights villages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. - Two Syrian flags were raised yesterday over elementary schools in Majd al-Shams and Mas'ada, on the Golan Heights, apparently marking the 14th anniversary of Hafez Assad's rise to power.

Border Policemen took the flags down and warned village dignitaries against their being raised again.

Anti-Israel slogans were found yesterday on the main entry to the

national water carrier at Beit Netofa in Lower Galilee.

In Damascus, Syria Friday celebrated the so-called "corrective movement" that brought Assad to power in a bloodless coup in 1970, with rallies and parades across the country, Reuters reported.

Assad, then defence minister, led a movement to "correct" the policies of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Northern resorts accent the past to attract tourists today

Residents of the North are learning that it pays to uncover your roots - for tourists.

During a press tour last week, *The Jerusalem Post* watched Tourism Minister Avraham Shari' cut the ribbon opening Metulla's "Street of the Pioneers," and visited a reconstructed century-old farmstead in Yesud Hama'ala.

Nor does it seem to matter what roots are uncovered. Other planned projects in the North include the reconstruction of a gothic church in Tiberias, Roman-style "toga parties" at Hamat Gader, and increased attention to the antiquities at Acre.

In Metulla, the impetus for the project, which was carried out with the help of the Government Tourist Development Corporation, came as a result of the steady stream of tourists who have passed through the town to visit the Good Fence at the Lebanese border. The crossing point to Lebanon has become one of the country's major attractions, with an estimated 300,000 visitors a year.

Now tourists will also be able to stop in Metulla, the mountain village founded in 1896, and walk along the quiet main street, with its towering

trees and distinctive basalt block homes, to see for themselves the settlement that passed from Turkish, to French, then to British and finally Israeli jurisdiction. In addition to repaving the street and installing a wide sidewalk, the developers also took down unsightly fences and barriers and planted shrubbery.

Metulla Mayor Yosef Goldberg is convinced that the town, which now has only a few "hotels" and homes with rear balconies, can become a centre of popular tourism, with the development of active summer and winter sports programmes and the highlighting of the many natural beauty spots in the area.

For visitors to the area who want to see what life was like for the early pioneers in the Hula panhandle, an open-air museum at Yesud Hama'ala will include a home with living quarters, a working farm and a blacksmith's shop. A restaurant, utilizing a century-old oven, will serve food produced on the farm, with recipes reminiscent of food eaten by the settlers.

The museum is to be located at what once was the home of the Dubrovnik family, converts to Juda-

ism who settled in the village, where families from Poland, Kurdistan and even Chicago mingled and sought out a subsistence at the edge of the Hula swamp. With a new-found prosperity, the village has been refurbishing the homes of the first settlers under the leadership of Yosef Mizrahi, whose great-grandfather came to the village from Safed over 100 years ago.

Yesud Hama'ala is also planning to build a hostel for visitors to the nearby Hula Nature Reserve, enabling birdwatchers to engage in their hobby during the crucial sunrise and sunset hours. The village also hopes to set up a roadside station with a restaurant and eventually a motel on the main highway north to Metulla and Kiryat Shmona.

Tourism officials are enthusiastic about all the projects except the motel, which they feel lacks a focus of attention to make it commercially viable. With the average hotel occupancy rate in the area at 50 per cent, they would rather see attention paid to drawing more overnight visitors

for longer stays, before any additional lodging is constructed.

But some new hotel rooms are being built in the area. On Shari's itinerary was another ribbon-cutting, this time to inaugurate a 45-room addition to the Kfar Giladi kibbutz guest house. Here too, Shari urged the kibbutz to stress its own roots.

But the message does not seem to have filtered through to all the tourist guides. At least one member of a tour group was heard to ask plaintively if they could see something of the kibbutz before leaving. Meanwhile, with main meals selling for \$6 and a room for two with half board priced at \$52, the kibbutz seems to be doing something to counter the charge that Israel is expensive. With a new marketing campaign abroad planned by the Association of Kibbutz Guest Houses, it can perhaps put this message across.

Elsewhere in the region, archeologists and tourism planners are putting the finishing touches on the restored Roman baths of Hamat Gader, considered to have been one of the finest such sites of the ancient world.

With the completion of a large hall, with a row of 14 fountains, they hope to be able to organize parties at which guests will wear togas, eat, drink and bathe in the pools accompanied by music and entertainment. So far this had not been possible because the army does not consider the area safe enough for visitors after nightfall.

In nearby Tiberias, Ofra Bergman, wife of Yair Bergman, owner of the Moriah Jordan River Hotel, announced that the hotel is to finance the reconstruction of a gothic Crusader church found at the site.

Additional work remains to be done in restoring the antiquities between the Moriah and the nearby Tiberias Plaza Hotel.

And in Acre, which is second only to Jerusalem as a tourist attraction, the Acre Development Corporation is busy planting gardens and planning a small amphitheatre in the old city's interior moat.

Here, however, attempts to develop the site as a tourist attraction are linked with the politically explosive plan to thin out the mainly Arab population of the crowded walled city.

Exponents of martial arts guard shrines on Mount Carmel

THE BAHAI shrines on Mount Carmel are an unlikely place to look for exponents of the martial arts, which the dictionary defines as "any one of the Oriental arts of fighting or self-defence." The Bahai's are known for their objection to violence, favouring the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

But as the developed area of their properties in Haifa - the world centre of their religion - has grown, and now covers a square kilometre of carefully tended gardens surrounding three fine edifices, in addition to their extensive "Bahji" gardens in Acre, where their holiest shrine is located, security has become necessary.

Over four years ago, James Keenan, a trim, soft-spoken young man with light red hair, was appointed chief of security of the World Centre. He was born of Catholic parents in Pittsburgh, and is now 36, and the father of a two-year-old. His Catholicism did not survive the end of his high school studies. He went on to the University of Pittsburgh, where he studied languages, including Chinese. He now speaks Chinese, several European languages, and Hebrew.

By the time he was drafted into the Army in 1970, he was so proficient in Chinese that he was trained as a

simultaneous translator in that language. He did so well that he was soon translating Chinese documents, where he again excelled. He completed his army stint as a teacher of Chinese translators.

From the age of 16, he took up Chinese martial arts, also, and today is a leading exponent of several of them. A book he has written about Ba Gua Jong, a specific martial art, is about to be published in the U.S.

DURING his first year of army service, he decided to become a Bahai. "I had been searching for a way to relate to God. I had always believed in God but not in religion," he explained. Those religions he checked had their drawbacks, he thought. What most put him off was their attitude "that members of every other religion were on their way to hell." The Bahai's "were the first I found that didn't condemn every other faith, and I found myself in basic agreement with their philosophy and teachings."

Then why did this young man, who had just joined a non-violent religion, choose a career in security? "It fits with the way I look at life," he had graduated in the arts, and the alternative would have been for him to go into business. "I feel that in business it's a hard job not to take advantage of people in one way or another, sooner or later."

Security, on the other hand, is in his view primarily concerned with the protection of people. "I feel it's a moral profession," he noted, notwithstanding the occasional need to apply force. He did very well in security in the U.S. and secured a

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

certificate in nuclear installation security (considered a very high degree of security).

When the World Centre invited him to Haifa, to join the Bahai community of 250 volunteers, all working without salaries, he considered it an honour and was soon on his way.

Since then he has trained an efficient force of Bahai guards, who keep watch on their properties 24 hours a day. He trained all of them in hand-to-hand combat, first aid, fire fighting and what he calls "survival Hebrew," i.e. enough to give instructions to visitors and act as rudimentary tour guides for those who come without a guide of their own.

"For Bahai's it's all right to defend yourself, but not to deteriorate into retaliation or retribution." If a visitor or prowler becomes violent and dangerous, "our guards are trained to subdue him, render him unconscious if necessary, but avoid inflicting permanent damage as much as possible," Keenan said.

HIS TRAINING, which makes use of the martial arts as a very effective way of carrying out his purpose, is based on "strict defence, control and neutralization."

His guards, who derive mainly from North America, like all the volunteers come either for a defined period of six to 12 months, or indefinitely. "They are steady and calm, and will not react to violent confrontation with violence." He has been helped in his work by

"our very good relationship with the local police and authorities, and by our close cooperation," which includes alarm links to police headquarters.

Keenan said experience had shown him that a volunteer guard is preferable to a paid one, "from whom you can expect no more than you pay for," because of the former's devotion to his work. This consists mainly of crowd control, prevention of vandalism and theft, keeping out such night prowlers as prostitutes looking for a spot to ply their trade, and protection of women visitors from molestation.

He noted that a quarter of a million visitors pass annually through the garden of the gold-domed Shrine of the Bab. Before the security system was installed, the lack of precautions resulted in chopped-off heads of metal peacocks and, in particular, the destruction or mutilation of plants. Moreover, tourists love souvenirs, and more specifically, the pebbles from the garden's gravel park. These happen to be hand-picked from the northern shore of Lake Kinneret, and quite expensive. If every tenth visitor felt safe in removing "just one little stone," the cost might be quite high.

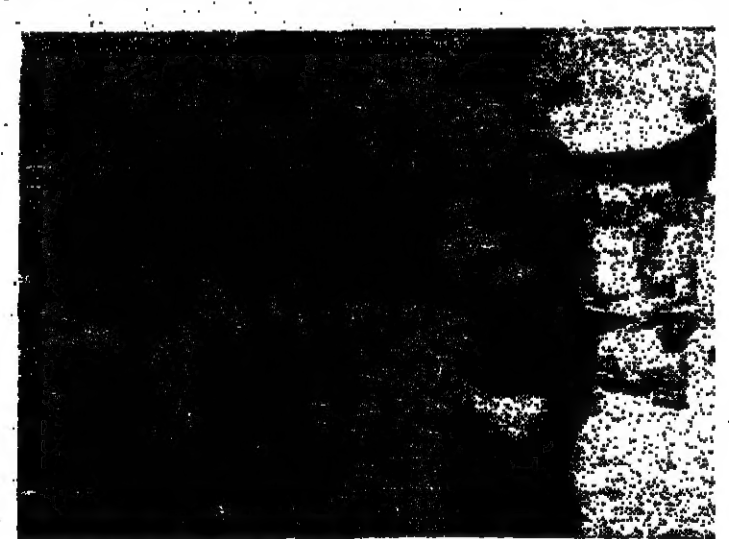
As a matter of fact, Keenan noted, there had so far not been a single case where his guards had to employ force. "They handled every contingency by keeping their presence of mind and calmness." Nor is there a shortage of volunteers. Now that Keenan has institutionalized security at the Centre, "we can pick our volunteers with security experience. We feel blessed to be given the chance to come and work at the World Centre."

He is the single non-Chinese member of a five-man international committee for the standardization of Bahai technical terminology in Chinese characters. The Chinese spelling of Bahai was one of the first words agreed on by this international committee, which works through correspondence.

He considers the martial arts not as a training for getting the better of others, but "something for people who don't want to fight but want to avoid fighting." They teach self-reliance and skill in deflecting attackers.

For instance, his pet Ba Gua Jong (known as Pa Kua Chang in English) is based on the use of the open hand, and throwing the attacker off-balance. Its user must "assume the spirit of it," and be very confident. It is his estimation that it allows a proficient practitioner "to beat any Karate fighter." Keenan's estimation has infuriated many "but so far I've always got the better of challengers, leaving them stumbling or punching the air." The Chinese martial arts "resemble karate, judo, jujitsu. Some suggest pantomime and dance routines. In addition to teaching their users to defend themselves, they are healthy also and provide a form of meditation (though it is slightly more active than Yoga, Keenan said).

VERY SHORTLY the Bahai's will be opening for the public the path that leads from the recently completed, magnificent white marble edifice, which is the seat of their Universal House of Justice, at the junction of Arlosoroff and Golomb streets, all the way to the Bahai Gardens on the French Carmel. It will taken in some of the finest scenery in Haifa, and attract hundreds of thousands of visitors. Its opening will impose an extra burden on the Bahai's security department. There is little doubt that its members will handle it peacefully yet efficiently and this will make the path even more attractive.



HELP THE HELPLESS

Dear Reader

Much has been said and written about the plight of the Ethiopian people. Last week I spent several days in the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia and met with representatives of various charitable organizations and officials of the relief and rehabilitation commission, set up by the Ethiopian government. I have seen the suffering of young and old, caused by the drought.

In the past, I have helped victims of man's inhumanity to man in Biafra and Cambodia, and the victims of natural disasters in India, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and other parts of the world.

We are now trying to make one joint Jewish effort, supported by the Jewish communities of the diaspora, from Sydney, Australia, to Brooklyn, New York.

I know their needs, and we can make sure, as in the past, that the supplies reach their intended destination. Your contribution will be used to build a complete refugee camp, and provide what is needed now. Help us to help the helpless.

Please send your contribution to the Fund for the Children of Ethiopia, P.O.B. 4399, Tel Aviv, or make a deposit at any branch of the Israel Discount Bank, in account 988898.

Abe Nathan

Advertisement contributed by The Jerusalem Post

Yosels
advertisements

8 Strauss St.
(corner Hanoverim)

Due to a technical error, the information published in Yosels' advertisement on Friday, Nov. 16, on page 8 of the paper was incorrect. We apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused.

02-70-724

Happy Birthday
NATHAN PERELSON

Your wife, Mary
Daughters, Peggy and Gerda and families

02-70-724

Nicaragua: 'Of course' we'll buy Soviet MiGs

EL FERROL, Spain (AP). — Nicaragua's ambassador to Spain, Orlando Castillo, yesterday said his country has the right to purchase warplanes to defend itself, "and of course we will purchase the Soviet MiG planes."

Castillo, on a private visit to this northwestern Spanish city, told a news conference that his country is negotiating to purchase land-to-air missiles, to avoid the constant violation of Nicaraguan air space.

Castillo said that there are tanks in Nicaraguan streets to defend the factories, banks, and shops, but all the 20,000 youths who were recently mobilized are now working on coffee plantations.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has protested to the U.S. accusing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of trying to sabotage its coffee harvest by killing peasants and farmers.

The protest said that rebel attacks

on Wednesday in which 21 civilians died were of the kind advocated by a CIA manual distributed to Nicaraguan rebels.

The U.S. Congress is investigating the manual, which suggests, among other things, kidnapping or "neutralizing" (killing) Nicaraguan officials.

In Washington, a Pentagon official said on Friday that the U.S. naval presence in the Caribbean will be increased shortly with the arrival of the aircraft carrier Nimitz.

The official said the nuclear-powered Nimitz had left its home port of Norfolk, Virginia, last week "for a routine training exercise that has nothing to do with (events in) Central America."

The Nimitz will cruise in the same general area where 25 other U.S. ships are on a separate training exercise. The Pentagon official said the Nimitz would not join them.

A navy official said a guided mis-

sile cruiser, the Stanley, had replaced a frigate off the coast of Nicaragua "on intelligence-gathering duty."

Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government cites the U.S. naval presence as an indication that the Reagan Administration is planning an "imminent" invasion. The U.S. has denied the allegations.

Four Democratic members of the U.S. Congress on Friday accused the Administration of bringing the U.S. and Nicaragua "dangerously close to war," and urged Secretary of State George Schultz to "restore restraint and diplomacy to our Central American policy."

"The Reagan Administration has become increasingly belligerent — without sufficient justification — toward Nicaragua in recent days," Representatives Ted Weiss and Thomas Downey of New York and Don Edwards and Ron Dellums of California wrote Schultz.

The Danish Foreign Ministry said in Copenhagen on Friday it was considering how to respond to a U.S. Embassy statement that a readers' letter on Nicaragua to a Copenhagen newspaper represented "threats" against American interests in Denmark.

The open letter to President Reagan, signed by four intellectuals in the Social-Liberal newspaper *Politiken* on Thursday attacked what it termed American "aggression against Nicaragua" and suggested using "all means" to oppose U.S. policy in Central America.

It added that "aggression against Nicaragua can be met with a number of measures to present serious obstacles to all American activities in Western Europe."

The letter coincided with a demonstration at the embassy by about 2,000 people protesting Washington's Nicaragua policy.

Scargill asks Soviets to help Britain's striking coal miners

LONDON (AP). — Miners' leader Arthur Scargill said on Friday he had no reason to apologize for seeking Soviet help in continuing Britain's eight-month-old coal strike.

"I make no apologies for going to see Soviet trade union representatives," Scargill said in response to criticism of his visit to the Soviet Embassy on Thursday night. Tass earlier reported that Soviet miners had sent their British counterparts \$500,000.

Management, meanwhile, said 372 more miners broke ranks with the walkout that started in March over the government's plan to close unprofitable pits. More than 5,000 miners returned to work last week.

"This is more than a drift back to work now, it's a quantum leap," said a National Coal Board spokesman.

However, even by the board's own figures, 120,000 of Britain's

178,000 miners remain on strike and 116 of the nation's 174 state-owned mines are not producing coal.

Scargill, a Marxist and former communist who now belongs to the opposition Labour Party, met with officials at the Soviet Embassy to discuss what he called "further assistance to striking miners from Soviet trade unionists."

Lord Orr-Ewing, a member of the House of Lords from prime minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party, said Scargill needed the cash to pay for his "private army... the going rate for a picket... adds up considerably when they turn up in their thousands as we have seen."

Scargill's meeting with the Soviets seemed likely to add to the furor created last month when an official of his National Union of Mineworkers met with Libyan Leader Muammar Gaddafi in Tripoli.

Mitterrand confirms reports of Libyan forces still in Chad

PARIS (AP). — President Francois Mitterrand confirmed on Friday reports that Libyan troops remain in Chad despite a joint announcement last week that both France and Libya had withdrawn all their troops from the central North African nation.

The French President, under mounting pressure to explain reports indicating a continued Libyan presence in Chad, conceded: "Two to three battalions" of Libyan soldiers remain in Chad.

"The Libyan military presence in Chad, as it stands today, is less than certain foreign information says, but more than it should be," Mitterrand said the day after he met with Libyan

leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi in Crete.

He stressed, however, that the evacuation "was continuing," and said he and Gaddafi had firmly agreed that not a single French or Libyan soldier should stay in the former French colony.

Mitterrand said expanded Franco-Libyan relations discussed during the summit meeting depend on a complete Libyan withdrawal from Chad.

Mitterrand spoke to reporters called to the Elysee Palace for a briefing on the president's four hours of talks with Gaddafi last Thursday.

South African police again fight unrest in Johannesburg

PRETORIA (Reuters). — South African riot police fired tear-gas and rubber bullets as unrest that has cost more than 165 lives so far this year flared again, police said yesterday.

Police headquarters said tear-gas and one rubber bullet were used Friday night when blacks stoned a patrol in Katlehong township, near Johannesburg.

Another group of 10 blacks stoning cars and police patrols in the township was dispersed with one rubber bullet. One black was arrested.

The rioting, which began in February, is blamed by political analysts on grievances generated by the government's policy of racial separation.

The government has reacted by clamping down on dissent and independent estimates, disputed by the Law and Order Ministry, put total arrests under security laws at more than 1,000 this year.

Police said they arrested 2,300 black migrant workers in raids south of Johannesburg last Thursday, a "mopping up operation."

A spokesman at national police headquarters in Pretoria said he believed most of the men appeared in court, paid fines and were released by Friday morning. He said charges included "non-payment of rent and offences under pass laws that seek to limit black settlement around white towns."

Nazi launcher found in 'treasure' lake

BAD AUSEE, Austria (AP). — Army divers recovered a Nazi rocket launcher from the Toplitzsee and began packing their gear to end a week of salvage operations in the mountain lake known as "the treasure chest of the Third Reich."

A team officer said on Friday that the two-by-four metre metal launcher was hoisted out of the lake Thursday night, climaxing a probe that has yielded bundles of counterfeit British money, a small rocket and other World War II relics dumped in the lake at the end of the war.

A team of frogmen and bomb disposal experts from Austria's third pioneer (engineer) battalion began operations last Monday at the lake, 50 kilometres south of Salzburg.

West German biologist Hans Fricke had discovered loose pound sterling notes and other wartime junk during research in Toplitzsee last year in a mini-submarine.

Frogmen last Wednesday brought up two boxes of counterfeit British pounds that were part of a Nazi effort to weaken England's economy. The money was run off in a Nazi concentration camp.

Californians disallow 'Holocaust a myth' speech

LOS ANGELES (AP). — The California Library Association has bowed to pressure from critics and cancelled a speaking invitation to a man who claims the Holocaust is a myth.

The decision by the association, which represents about 3,000 librarians and library aides in the state, came on Friday, hours after the city

council voted to sever ties with the group if it allowed author David McCalden to speak at its December 2 convention in Los Angeles.

Besides the council's action, there were protest letters from Mayor Tom Bradley and Assembly speaker Willie Brown and a planned demonstration by Jewish groups.



Baby Fae, the first infant to receive a baboon heart transplant, died late Thursday, Loma Linda Medical Centre (California) officials announced. The baby, one month old, is shown here in the first photos released to the public at the end of October. (UPI/telephone)

Animal transplants to go on despite Baby Fae's death

LOMA LINDA, California (Reuters). — Baby Fae has died after living 20 days with a baboon's heart, but the doctor who performed the controversial transplant says he plans to attempt the operation again.

Her death last Thursday night ended the first attempt to transplant an animal heart into a human infant.

Her surgeon, Dr. Leonard Bailey, Friday brushed away tears as he spoke of the month-old baby, whose defective heart he had replaced with a baboon's heart the size of a walnut.

"The entire surgical team is remarkably encouraged by what we have learned. There is no doubt there has been a tremendous victory accompanying this loss."

The operation had been strongly attacked by various medical experts, some of whom opposed the ethics of the operation, and by animal protection groups.

Fae's 23-year-old mother, who along with the child's father wanted no publicity and declined to be identified, went through a "private hell" over the operation, her friends say.

WALL STREET WEEK

Uncertainty over tax reform slows down market trading

NEW YORK (AP). — Wall Street is decidedly wary as it looks ahead to the possibility of "tax reform" measures next year.

Analysts in the financial world, like everybody else who has been paying attention, are mindful of President Ronald Reagan's repeated assertion that Americans' income taxes are not going to be increased.

"Nonetheless, tax reform, and a likely increase in the share of income taken by government, seems inevitable," observed Ian McAvity, a Toronto-based investment adviser, in a recent commentary.

With the 1986 midterm elections already in view for Republican senators, any tax changes are likely to be made quickly — so as political issues — they'll be buried by then," McAvity added.

One possibility that has been mentioned is putting a greater tax burden on corporations. That might not sit well with stock-market investors, since it would stand to reduce the amount of corporate income available for payment as dividends or investment in the growth of a business.

Amid uncertainty over the prospective shape of the Reagan administration's tax proposal, the stock market took a tumble in sluggish trading this past week. The Dow Jones Average of 30 industrial stocks dropped 31.03 to 1,187.94.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 2.03 to 94.70, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was down 2.79 to 209.18.

Big Board volume averaged 72.80 million shares a day, down from 93.80 million the week before.

Even if the Reagan administration is able to realize its stated goal of simplifying the tax system in a "revenue-neutral" way, investment experts see some potential perils for the markets.

Consider, for instance, the widely discussed idea of a "modified flat tax" set-up. Under such an arrangement, the present multi-tiered system would be replaced with just a few tax brackets.

Nominal tax rates probably would be lowered for most Americans, while most, or at least many, existing deductions would be eliminated.

Turks charged in aiding pope's attacker

ISTANBUL (AP). — A martial law prosecutor on Friday indicted seven Turks on charges of helping Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman who attempted to kill Pope John Paul II, to escape to Bulgaria. The semi-official Anatolia news agency reported.

The dispatch said six customs officials and one policeman were accused of helping Agca cross into Bulgaria in July 1980, nine months after he escaped from a military prison here.

After this first trip, Agca returned

to Turkey and made another crossing into Bulgaria in August 1980, again with the help of the suspects, Anatolia said.

One of the suspects, a policeman, supplied Agca with a false passport for his second crossing and a customs official provided clothes, the dispatch said.

Agca was imprisoned here for the murder of a newspaper editor in February 1979. After his escape, he was sentenced to death in absentia for the killing and faces execution if ever returned to Turkey.

Kanaks try to disrupt Caledonia poll

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters). — Militant Melanesians yesterday threw fire bombs at three targets in Noumea as part of efforts to disrupt elections in this French Pacific territory, police said.

Police, with a 280-man riot squad flown in from France, are guarding strategic targets following the group's vow to ruin today's poll for a new 42-member national assembly which will lead New Caledonia to an independence referendum in 1989.

Militant Melanesian Kanaks, now

outnumbered by settlers from France and other Pacific states, have been blockading roads and urging all Kanaks to boycott the polls.

The militants, under the banner of the Front for the Liberation of Socialist Kanak (FLNKS), say the poll for the assembly, although it will give New Caledonia more autonomy, does not go far enough. They say Kanaks are certain to lose the 1989 independence referendum because they make up only 43 per cent of the 145,000 population on the island and its dependencies.

Moslem rebels kill Christians in Philippines siege

MANILA (Reuters). — Moslem rebels killed Christian settlers in a day-long siege of a town in the southern Philippines, the Philippines news agency (PNA) reported yesterday.

The report gave no figures for the number of Christians killed.

It said the siege by about 250 Moslem secessionists occurred last weekend at Wao, about 130

kilometres southeast of Marawi and followed the settlers' refusal to shelter the rebels.

PNA said about 6,000 settlers were forced to flee to a predominantly Christian town nearby.

It quoted authorities as saying the rebels, from the Moro National Liberation Front, had been on the run following military operations against them last August.

"Let Us Care For Our Little Ones..."

Gift-giving on Hanukkah is a Jewish tradition. The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund is a Hanukkah tradition, for Israeli children in government institutions and foster homes. To these youngsters, the essence of the kindling spirit of Hanukkah depends on your generosity. For 36 years, you've shown them your care. This year, the Toy Fund is in dire need of contributions. Please, give generously.

Contributions may be brought (teams) to the office of The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem. The Jerusalem Post Building, Room 100, Industrial Zone, Tel. Aviv: 111 Carlebach St., Bldg. A, 16 North St., Hadar HaEzraim. Or send by mail directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 1, Jerusalem 9100.



Stalin's daughter 'never felt free' in the West

MOSCOW (AP). — Josef Stalin's daughter said on Friday she felt like a prisoner during 17 years as a defector in "the so-called free world" and had decided on her own to return from the West to rejoin her family.

Comparing herself to the prodigal son of the Christian Gospels, Svetlana Alliluyeva said she was "never free for a single day" during her exile. She said she became the "favourite pet" of the Central Intelligence Agency during her stay in the U.S.

"The decision to return to my homeland, to my children, my grandchildren and friends was my personal decision," she told a group of about two dozen Soviet and fore-

ign correspondents at a news conference held at the Soviet Women's Committee.

Valentin Kamenov, a Soviet Foreign Ministry official, opened the conference by saying it was arranged at Alliluyeva's request.

Her return was announced by the official Tass news agency on November 2. Tass said Alliluyeva's Soviet citizenship had been restored and that her 13-year-old American-born daughter Olga, who returned with her mother, was granted Soviet citizenship.

Appearing relaxed and assured, Alliluyeva said she always felt "profound guilt" at leaving her two

Prison terms for neo-Nazis cannot be suspended

BONN (JTA). — A federal court Karlsruhe has ruled that prison penalties imposed on neo-Nazis must not be suspended.

In a decision which is said to be an important precedent, the court whose verdicts cannot be appealed said that the current practice of placing convicted neo-Nazis on probation can be viewed by the public as unjustified leniency towards right wing extremism.

The decision was taken in the case of a neo-Nazi who had circulated anti-Semitic propaganda for a long time. A lower court in Stuttgart sentenced the man to two years imprisonment but decided that the term would be suspended. The state prosecution appealed against the suspension.

German law says that prison terms exceeding six months should not be suspended if the maintenance of democracy is at stake. According to the Karlsruhe court, this is indeed the case with offences by neo-Nazis.

Women's group demands equality at UN

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Ten babies, a boy and a girl, peek down the front of their diapers. "Oh, the difference in their sales," says one.

The cartoon illustrates a handicap of the ad hoc group on equal rights for women at the UN which points out that the average male salary in the world is \$44,000 and the average female salary is \$27,000.

The group complains that while the UN, during the 1976-85 UN Decade for Women, has been campaigning all over the world for women's rights, the percentage of females on the staff of the UN has only grown about five points to 22 per cent of the total.

And, they say, among the 5 decision-makers who hold the rank of under or assistant secretary general, only three are women.

"The United Nations should be a model, leading societies, not following," Yolanda Samayoa, Colombia president of the ad hoc group said at a protest meeting Friday.

The meeting was attended by about 400 UN staff members, most women, who enthusiastically passed a resolution calling on Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to upgrade the status of women at the UN.

95 people die as hurricane hits India

NEW DELHI (AP). — A hurricane killed at least 95 people and left more than 100,000 homeless when it struck southeastern India last week, the United Nations of India (UNI) reported yesterday.

The worst affected area was the state of Tamil Nadu, where 54 died in one coastal district. The remaining 41 died in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

UNI said more than 100,000 were left homeless by the torrential rain triggered by the hurricane.

Discovery ends successful eight-day mission

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuters). — The shuttle Discovery has completed an eight-day mission in which it carried out the first salvage operation in space, ushering in the era of the re-usable satellite.

Even before the shuttle landed on Friday at the Kennedy Space Centre, jubilant space officials were discussing the implications of the operation.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) said it would even consider rescuing satellites launched by other organizations, such as the French Ariane space concern.

The Discovery's five astronauts overcame several obstacles in plucking two errant communications satellites out of space after launching two others.

"We've had a wonderful time up there, doing a spectacular mission for Nasa and for the space program," commander Rick Hauck told journalists before leaving with the rest of the crew for a debriefing session in Houston.

The highlight was the retrieval of the Palapa and Westar satellites which went into uselessly low orbits last February after their booster rockets failed.

Astronauts Dale Gardner and Joe Allen ran into problems during six-hour spacewalks in the first rescue when a flaw in a piece of retrieval equipment prevented them from using the shuttle's robot arm.

Allen saved the operation by holding the 700-kilogram satellite aloft in the weightlessness of space so that Gardner could work underneath and clamp it into the hold.

The crew modified this procedure with the Westar, this time having Allen strapped by the feet to the robot arm. Anna Fisher maneuvered him while he held the satellite.

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The rest of the mission involved deploying communications satellites for Canada and the U.S. Navy, and carrying out an experiment devised by the 3M company for growing organic crystals in the zero gravity of space.

The Lloyd's of London insurance consortium said yesterday it already has offers for the two communications satellites that the astronauts rescued from faulty orbits.

Westar, owned by Western Union, was insured for \$105 million and Palapa, owned by the Indonesian government, for \$75m. Lloyd's which carried part of the insurance paid out more than \$75m when the satellites were lost, but also acquired rights to the crafts.

Lloyd's said it hoped to resell the Indonesian satellite for between \$25-30m, and the U.S. craft for between \$25-30m.

SESAME STREET

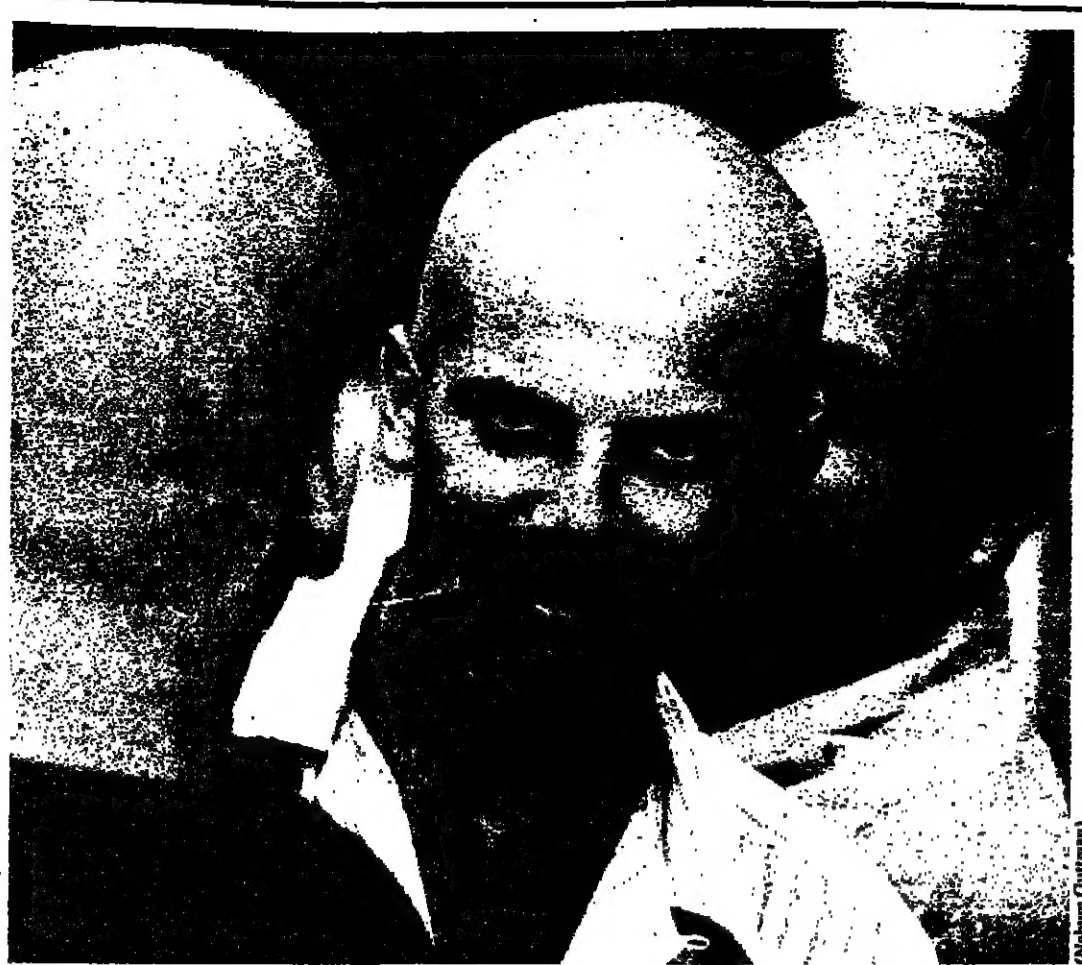
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Fighting the recession

A DOCTOR'S DIARY / Dr. David Samson

RAMI Farber is a 21-year-old patient of mine who has just completed his army service and is beginning studies at university. Hanan Harpe is another patient, in his early forties, who works on one of the moshavim I look after.

Recently they both consulted me about a part of the body which is very important to them, and whose potential loss had become a source of worry and concern: I'm talking about the hair on their heads!

About to move away from home to a student flat, Rami had begun to take greater pride in his appearance, and the presence of a new girlfriend had obviously played a part as well.

In particular, he had been giving more attention to the care of his hair than in the past. Consequently, he noticed what he thought was an excessive number of hairs coming away with each combing. Terrified that his hair was falling out, Rami came to see me in something of a panic. Fortunately after a brief examination of the area in question, I was able to put his mind at rest.

Hanan, on the other hand, had been aware for some time that his hair line at the front was receding and that he was slowly going bald on

top. Although he knew that a similar fate had also befallen his father around the same age, he nevertheless decided to consult me to see if anything could be done to halt or even reverse the process. Unfortunately, I wasn't able to be as optimistic with him as I had been with Rami.

Hair, wherever it is on the body, consists of a root within a follicle in the skin and an inert shaft which is the visible part. It may be short and downy (as on the hands and limbs), stiff and short (as on the eyelids or inside the nostrils) or long and soft (as on the scalp).

The rate of hair growth varies according to site. On the head, an average growth of about two millimetres per week is usual and an individual scalp hair may continue to grow for up to several years before falling out naturally.

Baldness — or alopecia as it is sometimes medically known — doesn't ordinarily result from this constant "fall-out" because hair growth is cyclical. Each hair follicle undergoes a resting period followed by an active growth period. Thus, hair loss in the scalp isn't noticeable because neighbouring follicles have differently timed cycles and therefore at the same point in time are in different phases of their cycles.

In other areas of the body, the

growth period of hair lasts only a few months so that those hairs don't grow very long.

The influences on hair growth are both complicated and puzzling. Sex hormones seem to be necessary in both males and females for the growth of pubic hair. In men they also influence the growth of beard hair, and the development of the pattern of baldness which Hanan was undergoing. (Eunuchs never become bald like this.)

ALL IN ALL, the health of hair depends on one's general health and since the visible hair is in essence a dead structure, no amount of brushing or oiling can alter its basic vitality although its overall appearance may be improved.

When I examined Rami's scalp, I was not surprised that I was unable to confirm his fears of balding. With an average of about 100,000 individual hairs per scalp, all at different points in their growth cycle, there is an expected natural daily fall-out of up to several hundred; it was these which Rami had been seeing on his comb. What he obviously couldn't detect were the new hairs that were beginning to grow in to replace them.

I told him that it was like watching a cinema where a continuous pro-

gramme is showing. Counting those leaving the cinema through the back over a period of time might give one the impression that it is slowly emptying, though in reality the places of those who leave are being taken by new patrons entering from the front. Rami was convinced by my examination and explanation that all was well with his hair. But I know that many in a similar situation are not so easily persuaded. It is only when they do not become bald with the passage of time that they realize the truth of what I tell them.

Hanan, as mentioned above, is developing male pattern baldness which accounts for more than 95 per cent of all cases of true alopecia. In this condition hair is lost from the front of the head and around the crown, and once the process has begun it is irreversible; there may, however, be periods of active hair loss followed by more static ones.

Male pattern baldness may begin quite soon after puberty, but most of the patients who came to see me about it are usually around Hanan's age, and, as in his case, are influenced by hereditary trends. The increased dandruff and scalp irritation which sometimes accompany baldness seem to be co-incident rather than causal, and thus their elimination has little effect on the condition. Although hair follicles transplanted from the back of the head to the bald areas at the front by grafting will continue to grow, this is rarely a practical treatment as the overall prognosis for hair regrowth is, sadly, almost nil.

I thus cautioned Hanan against spending time and money on so-called "miracle" cures and advised him to accept his fate, as did his father before him, philosophically. There was always the possibility of a hair-piece if he became really desperate.

This type of hair loss occasionally occurs in women but such cases are generally less severe than in men. Again, a strong genetic influence seems to play a part here.

In comparison, other causes of alopecia are rare. One condition, alopecia areata, does lead to well-defined areas of hair loss which, regardless of treatment, shows spontaneous recovery in the vast majority of cases after a first attack. Subsequent attacks of the condition may not always end so satisfactorily.

Hair loss may sometimes occur after a severe febrile illness, after extensive surgery or any other severely stressful or emotional experience. A temporary hair loss may be experienced by some women after childbirth. Lastly, hair loss is a well-recognized side effect of powerful drugs given for certain serious diseases.

Nevertheless, I cannot stress too strongly that the latter conditions are relatively rare. If you are losing hair, there are probably only two possibilities worth considering: either you really aren't balding or you are developing male pattern baldness. This means that either nothing needs to be done or can be done. If that's the case, wouldn't you be much better off worrying about something else?



"IT'S NOW or never" for the women's movement in Israel, believes Prof. Alice Shalvi, a leading activist.

According to Shalvi, who teaches English literature at the Hebrew University, we have reached a critical, historical moment which must be exploited if women's rights are to be advanced in this country.

"It's now or never. For years we operated under the myth that Israeli women experienced equality. Now that we have caught up to the rest of the western world in our awareness of women's rights and issues, we are at a crossroads. Either we seize this moment or we're doomed to stay in a position of secondary status for good," said Shalvi.

Her assessment is underscored by the recent establishment of two potentially powerful women's groups. A National Council for the Advancement of the Status of Women has finally been set up, six years after it was first recommended by the MK Ora Namir Ad Hoc Commission on the Status of Women in Israel. And the Israel Women's Lobby has been formed as the result of last summer's American Jewish Congress dialogue entitled "Woman as Jew, Jew as Woman."

Hopes are high that the combination of a prestigious official council set up by the government along with a broadly based, action-oriented lobby could, if used effectively, provide an unprecedented opportunity for constructive change in a wide selection of social and economic issues that directly affect women.

Under the chairmanship of Hebrew University law professor Ruth Lapido, the National Council has a star-studded cast of members and the official blessing of Prime Minister Shimon Peres. Of 83 council members, 60 were chosen on the basis of outstanding personal achievement in their respective fields and the rest are heads of various women's organizations.

Membership includes prominent lawyers, doctors, and a host of distinguished academics, such as sociologists Rivka Bar-Yosef and Dafna Yisraeli. Also on the list are actress Ora Porat, editor Hannah Zemer, Pinna Herzog, president of the Israel Association of University Women, MKs Sara Doron and Ora Namir, Tamar Eshel and Ethia Simha, the prime minister's adviser on women's affairs. Ten men were also chosen, including past Supreme Court head Moshe Landau.

The governmental status of the council and the personal prestige of its members should maximize its influence, yet exactly how or where this influence will be felt is still unclear. In theory, the body is sup-

At the crossroads

Women must seize this 'critical historical moment' if they truly want to advance their status, urges Prof. Alice Shalvi (left), head of the recently formed Israel Women's Lobby. Nomi Morris reports.

posed to use the findings of the Namir commission as its guide for updating and expanding on research and recommendations. Unfortunately, many women who worked on the Namir commission are conspicuously absent from the new council.

The Namir report also intended that the council act as a watchdog within the government on policy decisions that affect women. Yet not all female Knesset members were included in the council, nor are all the government ministers represented. This raises the question of how much political clout the assembly will actually have.

Set up under past prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, the council was given no office, staff or budget, but uses the facilities of the offices of Sara Doron and Ethia Simha. The council includes very few young or Sephardi women, which may have an effect on the direction it takes.

At the first working meeting, the women did progress beyond the "who are we, what are we doing" phase. Presentations were heard on the status and image of women in education, the army, the workforce, technology and engineering, and on the issue of women's health.

Particularly comprehensive were the reports of Zehava Malkiel on what is going on in the Ministry of Education and Aluf-Mishne (Colonel) Amira Dotan on the IDF. Rachel Alterman of the Technion discussed ways of encouraging young women to choose careers in science and technology.

EFFICIENCY and concentration dropped off towards the end of the meeting. With only 20 minutes allotted for small discussion groups, the women could not decide much more than to meet in smaller committees on the above-mentioned topics.

Half the members had already left, and those remaining expressed scepticism that such a large group could achieve concrete objectives. Pinna Herzog wondered where the recommendations were to be sent and Shalvi voiced a warning that the council would be going around in circles if it began a series of small committees to repeat the work already done eight years ago.

After the meeting, Shalvi and her colleague Prof. Galia Golan confronted Prime Minister Peres in the lobby of the Knesset and asked what became of his promise (made August 2) to include women in the cabinet. "Don't worry, you'll see a woman there soon," Peres replied.

The Israel Women's Lobby, headed by Alice Shalvi, can also credit itself with an ample supply of high-powered women, many of

whom are also on the National Council and other women's organizations. Shalvi views this as an asset, for it will allow the lobby's activities to complement rather than compete with those of other groups.

The lobby has defined three major directions for its operations. It will provide an information bank by compiling a resource catalogue on women's issues in Israel and by producing a bulletin approximately once every three months. It will act as an ad hoc committee, putting in motion immediate response — both positive and negative — to any statement or action that concerns women's affairs.

The lobby will also formulate constructive proposals in various spheres. For example, a letter has just been sent to Uri Porat, head of Israel TV, requesting a regular women's programme "that does not promote stereotypes like the present one on cooking and fashion," said Shalvi. Other letters are being written to the chief of staff of the IDF requesting that Aluf-Mishne Amira Dotan, head of the women's corps, be raised in rank to tat aluf (brigadier-general) like other IDF division heads.

The lobby has identified its highest priority issues: the image of women in the media and the personal status of women vis-a-vis Halacha. Study groups on specific topics have already been set up and a seminar for journalists is being planned. The group intends to lobby members of the Knesset and the Rabbinate, and to pressure other women's groups to act decisively.

The active members of the lobby are for the most part those women who participated in the AIC dialogue. They plan to open forums every few months in different parts of the country to accommodate the mass of women whose concerns are not voiced through participation in any women's organization.

The American women who attended the dialogue are also continuing activities in the U.S. Shalvi recently returned from New York where she met with those activists. "The contact with the American women was extremely stimulating and the continued link will be beneficial for both sides," she remarked.

Until now the group has not been funded, but last week a request was made to the New Israel Fund for \$6,000 in order to cover the salary of a staff person for one year.

Shalvi is optimistic that the coming year will be a turning point for women in Israel. The existence of the National Council and the Israel Women's Lobby, combined with the cooperative attitude of the prime minister, are positive signs.

Weighty matters

Ya'acov Friedler

butted her former obesity to breast-feeding and running a large household. She breast-fed her children to the age of two "simply because the power supply was erratic and it was the most reliable way of keeping the food fresh," she smiled.

Moreover, she lugged some of the kids to university with her "so I always had food ready. I know it's not very British, but it was very efficient!"

"Mothers always find it such a shame to waste what the kids leave over, so they eat it. So did I," said Ratner, and saving the "shame"

soon blew her up to pitiful proportions.

"If you collect just one day's leftovers, you'll be amazed just how much redundant food you'll have — not to mention tasting all the food you cook for your brood."

Once into horses, Ratner found her weight made it hard to ride, to get up stairs or even to talk "and besides the physical difficulties, it badly hurt my ego because I used to be quite athletic."

She joined the Haifa branch of Weight Watchers under the guidance of instructor Lily Vandam. Try as she would, while Ratner's classmates were shedding their fat by the kilo, "mine wouldn't go faster than 200 grams a week."

"Vandam's good humour and

strong will got me to hold out for the more than two years it took me to slim." In total, she lost 22 kilos.

Now Ratner is off "high tea" with all the trimmings and she doesn't eat bread either "because if I have one slice I can't stop myself until I've had five or six." She has become a great consumer of salads.

Nevertheless keeping her figure slim is still a daily uphill battle. There is never a point where you can just give it up. "It's a problem even from the economic point of view," said Ratner, "because a packet of macaroni is cheaper than cucumbers!"

This year's Weight Watchers' Championship was for women. Last year, men competed. The theme was "how slimming has changed your life," and there were 12 competitors from 11 countries. They ranged in age from 17 — a Dutch girl who at 12

had to leave school because she was too big — to the Austrian winner, a 64-year-old housewife.

Ratner, who a few weeks before the competition injured her back and hip while handling a heavy sack of oats for her horses, was driven to the Ben-Gurion airport in a wheelchair by ambulance, courtesy of the Kim company of Haifa, and flew to Munich courtesy of El Al.

The airline stewards entered into the spirit of the competition, gave her a whole back row to stretch out on and fed her only apples and cucumbers to make sure she wouldn't lose form at the last minute. But on arrival in Munich, she found that she had travelled rather too lightly, and was unprepared for the evening dresses the other competitors sported.

Despite the tension of the competition, judged by German press

luminaries and politicians, she established some firm friendships and expects at least two of the competitors to visit her here shortly.

When Ratner — whose slimming had completely changed her life, from being a housewife-cum-teacher to a riding instructor and breeder of thoroughbred Arabian horses — lost out to the Austrian housewife Louise Spoerl, there was a movement for an appeal in her favour. "But I was completely against it. She is such a nice woman and we didn't want to turn the event into a woman's brawl," she noted.

Formerly fat persons with fat and formerly fat persons. Ratner has learned the lesson that "contrary to the common opinion that fat people are jolly, they are usually very far from jolly and are sad characters." She, for one, doesn't intend to revert to being fat again.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL

8.15 School Broadcasts 15.00 Everyman's University: Biochemistry: Health; Viewpoint: 16.00 Rehab Summer 16.30 The Paper Lads (part 11) 17.00 A New Evening — a five magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

17.30 Eight is Enough: Long Night's Journey into Day
18.20 Just So Stories by Rudyard Kipling
ARABIC LANGUAGE programme:
16.30 News roundup
18.30 Samira's Kitchen
19.00 Weekly News Magazine

HEBREW PROGRAMMES

18.00 Hebrew Programme resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Programme Tracker
20.15 Tilt Pop — pop and entertainment magazine
21.00 Mabur Newsweek and Overseas Sports Review

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

23.15 News
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (TV 5) Nature film 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Bob Newhart Show
21.00 War and Peace 22.00 News in English 22.15 Magnum

MIDDLE EAST TV (From T.A. north)

13.00 Westbrook Hospital 13.30 Insight 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Good News 15.00 Afternoon Movie 16.30 Children's Specials 17.00 Popcorn 17.30 Flying House 18.00 Circus 19.00 Cultural 20.00 Specials 21.00 Death Valley Days 21.30 Movie 23.00 700 Club 23.30 Eventide

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Musical Clock
7.07 Popcorn: Valse Musette; Milhaud;

SCRAMOUCHE: Joplin: Magnetic Rag;

Rachmaninoff: Waltz
7.30 Schubert: Arpeggione Sonata (Rostropovich, Britten); Mendelssohn: String Quintet in A major; Paganini: Introduction and Variations on a Theme by Rossini (Accardo); Bizet: 2 Arias from the Pearl Fishers and Carmen (Placido Domingo); Grieg: Piano Concerto (Osian Ellis); Glinka: Life for the Tsar, overture
9.30 Brahms: Alto Rhapsody (Brigitte Fasbender); D'Indy: Symphony No. 2; Haydn: Sinfonia Concertante; J.K.P. Bach: Trio Sonata (Rampal, Stern, Levy); J.S. Bach: Prelude, Fugue and Gavotte; Stravinsky: Pulcinella (Marriner)

Second Programme

6.12 Cymatics
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeated)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.00 Free Period — education magazine
17.12 Jewish Ideas
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Afternoon Classics
18.47 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in Tanach by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz
19.30 Programmes for Olm
22.05 Child and Family Magazine

Third Programme

6.12 Cymatics
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeated)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.00 Free Period — education magazine
17.12 Jewish Ideas
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Afternoon Classics
18.47 Bible Reading
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19.30 Programmes for Olm
22.05 Child and Family Magazine

Fourth Programme

6.12 Cymatics
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeated)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.00 Free Period — education magazine
17.12 Jewish Ideas
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Afternoon Classics
18.47 Bible Reading
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19.30 Programmes for Olm
22.05 Child and Family Magazine

Fifth Programme

6.12 Cymatics
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeated)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.00 Free Period — education magazine
17.12 Jewish Ideas
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Afternoon Classics
18.47 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in Tanach by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz
19.30 Programmes for Olm
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Sixth Programme

6.12 Cymatics
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeated)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.00 Free Period — education magazine
17.12 Jewish Ideas
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HEBREW PROGRAMMES

'In America do as the Americans do' Bidding for U.S. defence contracts

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — If you want to do business with the American Department of Defence, you must keep one unbreakable commandment constantly in mind: in America do as the Americans do — and they are meticulous in fulfilling the requirements of tenders down to dotting the smallest i and crossing the last t.

This was stated by Zvi Reuter of the Israel Defence Ministry, at a study day last week organized by the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the American embassy.

The small embassy auditorium was filled to overflowing with Israeli industrialists interested in trying to sell the U.S. Department of Defence (DOD) under the recently adopted Memorandum of Agreement (M.O.A.), which allows Israelis to compete for tenders issued by the DOD.

The study day was opened by Lieutenant-Colonel Earl F. Thompson, special assistant to the defence attaché at the embassy, who explained the basic principles of the M.O.A.

Reuter told the participants quite plainly that "it is tough to sell to the DOD. But once you break the initial barriers, once you learn the American way of doing things, and this means meeting specifications and requirements down to the last iota, (plus engaging legal counsel in all cases), there is a pot of honey there."

To reinforce his point, he noted that some 235,000 contracts were signed last year, each for considerable sums.

"When you put in a bid, make sure that it is one cent lower than your competitor's: if you bid a few dollars lower, you might choke to death supplying the goods at a profit."

Shlomo Nir, of Tadiran, who told of his experiences in selling communications equipment to the DOD, also admitted that "it takes a tremendous lot of effort, of frustration, of banging one's head against the wall, until you reach that pot of honey — and then there is always the chance that someone might snatch the pot away from under your nose."

Tadiran opened an office in the U.S., staffed by two Israelis. The firm also engaged legal counsel. Feeling that this was not enough, it offered to join an American firm in submitting a bid for communications equipment. At first the American firm was quite genial, but when it saw it faced competition from Tadiran, it changed its attitude entirely.

"So, we decided to submit a bid by ourselves," The tender was thoroughly studied, the wealth of specifications met, and a bid was put in. Tadiran was 20 per cent cheaper than its three competitors, including its former "partner."

This partner then turned against Tadiran, trying to find faults and flaws in its bid, and even went so far as to claim that Tadiran did not meet American requirements that all firms signing contracts with the American government must "give equal opportunities to minorities." Tadiran claimed that this was irrelevant in its case, moreover, it met all American ecological conditions.

After Tadiran's answers proved acceptable, the next step was taking three "grim-faced American colonels" on a tour of the Tadiran plant.

"They went through the plant examining it not with a magnifying glass, but with a microscope. They asked endless penetrating questions, often with the subtle intention of trapping Tadiran personnel into giving the wrong answers."

Finally, the tour of inspection was completed, and the three colonels managed to produce a small smile.

"They learned," Nir said, "that we can produce goods just as good as the Americans." (Later, he noted in one case Tadiran goods even established new standards for the American DOD.)

Nir went on to describe other obstacles which Israelis might face. First, there are all sorts of political influences about trying to keep foreign firms from supplying the DOD. One reason is that it takes work away from American workers; another is that if America gives a lot of its defence work to foreigners, it will gradually see its own security infrastructure erode.

Moreover, if the foreign firm's bid hurts a small American business, the "Small Business Administration" moves into the fray, and "its decision can surprisingly overrule that of the War Department."

Yitzhak Yallon, of Urdan, noted that when he tried to sell tank components to the DOD, his competitors even appealed to the press that he was taking the bread out of American workers' mouths. The local newspaper (in a town called Lebanon, Penn.) even led its front page with accusations that the local plant would have to discharge workers. But it was not this which defeated Urdan's bid, but the fact that it could not meet the requirements of the "Specialty Metal Law," which also can overrule a decision of the DOD. (This law is now being repealed.)

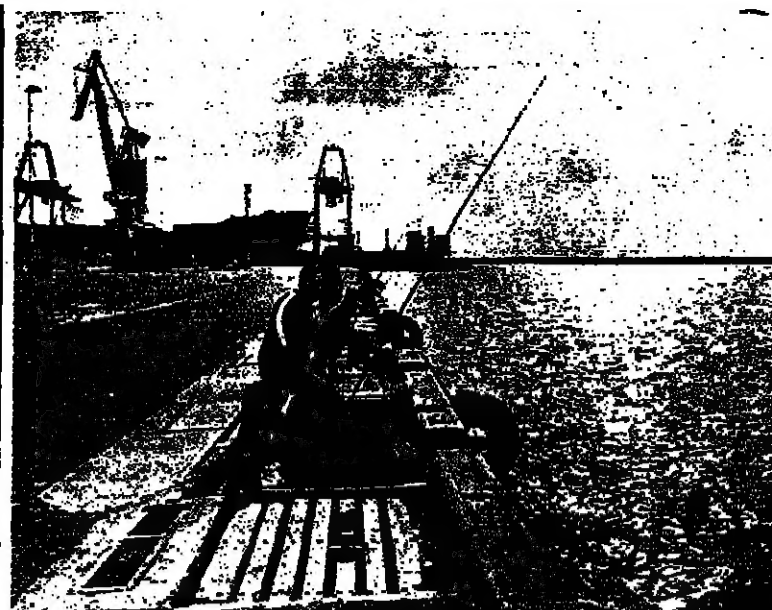
Nir earlier noted another peculiarity of the American system. If a company questioned some requirement, both the question and the answer were forwarded to all those competing for the tender. "Thus, sometimes, it is best not to ask questions — for it might give your competitors an edge in submitting a bid."

And Yallon added another rule for Israelis: keep your documentation in perfect order and available. The Americans have a habit of questioning some figure or other, and it was necessary to provide them with a wealth of reliable information.

Yallon ended by calling on the Americans to remember that Israel received enormous financial help from the U.S.

"Easing up on the restrictions that the DOD makes, allowing Israelis to compete on the best terms available, is just as important as sending us financial help."

Each participant was given about half a kilo of "reading material" explaining the American system in both Hebrew and English.



Between shifts of loading and unloading at Ashdod port there is also time to sit and fish. (Namat)

Specialization helps Finnish builders of new cruise liner

HELSINKI (Reuter). — The Finnish makers of the world's newest and most luxurious cruise liner have sailed to success in the harshly competitive ship building industry through a mixture of specialization and technological sophistication.

The £150 million (\$185m.) Royal Princess, a 45,000-ton liner built by the Helsinki-based firm Wärtsilä, was named in Britain on Thursday.

European yards are finding it hard to compete with Japanese and South Korean builders of ordinary ships, so Wärtsilä has specialized to stay afloat. "After all, we are world leaders in passenger cruisers and icebreakers. We have built 60 per cent of the world's icebreakers since World War II, and one-third of its luxury cruisers over the past 15 years."

Princess Diana, Britain's future queen, formally named the Royal Princess for the Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company (P & O) at the Channel port of Southampton.

The Finnish firm won the order on price and delivery grounds despite competition and loud protests from the depressed British shipbuilding industry, whose vessels once ruled the waves.

Wärtsilä — whose interests include engineering, porcelain, consumer goods and insurance — has just signed to deliver two nuclear-powered icebreakers to the Soviet Union.

Specialization does not mean that Wärtsilä has a very narrow product range, however. "At the moment we are building crane ships, dredgers, conventional icebreakers, a luxury cruise liner for a Norwegian company and some car and passenger ferries of over 30,000 gross register tons each," a company official said.

Two of the conventional icebreakers built by Wärtsilä have just reached their destinations in the north of the Soviet Union, where Finnish technology is helping open up rugged-weather areas containing vast natural resources.

This is also the purpose of the two icebreakers for delivery by 1989 to be fitted in Leningrad with Soviet nuclear reactors. The ice-breakers will cost about \$163m.

Shipbuilding is the company's biggest division, employing more than half its total workforce of around 18,000. Sales of 3.52 billion Finnish marks (now \$770 m.) accounted for some two-thirds of Wärtsilä's turnover in 1983.

In April this year Wärtsilä became the first Finnish company to have its shares quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Its share capital now stands at around \$95 million. Total sales for 1985 are expected to rise by over 10 per cent, to about one billion dollars.

The liner boasts four swimming pools, two freshwater whirlpools, eight bars and eight haute cuisine restaurants. It also has beauty parlours, saunas, casinos, and a medical centre.

All 600 cabins have picture windows and 150 have balconies, ending the days of restricted views through narrow portholes.

The Royal Princess, which has a crew of nearly 500 to look after 1,200 passengers, has left for Florida to begin its first cruise along the Mexican coast.

The price, in a cabin with balcony, will be \$3,750 per person for a two-week cruise. The two royal suites each cost \$5,000.

UK-Iran trade

British government figures showed imports from Iran in the first half of 1984 jumped by 365 per cent, to £201 million (\$254m.), from the same period in 1983, and exports to Iran rose by 30 per cent, to £352m. (\$444m.).

Imports from Iraq during the first half of this year were only £21m. (\$26m.), while exports to Iraq were £144m. (\$181m.), a drop of 35 per cent from the January-June period last year. (Reuter)

Japan-U.S. battle grows over cellular car telephone market

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A battle for the growing U.S. market for car telephones is heating up, with accusations of dumping against a group of Japanese phone-makers.

Leading U.S. manufacturer Motorola filed trade suits earlier this month with the government, claiming that its Japanese competitors have been selling "cellular" car phones in the U.S. at half the wholesale price they charge in Japan.

Cellular systems, seen as the key to widespread use of telephones in cars, divide a city into small zones — or cells — each with its own antenna. As a car moves from cell to cell, a telephone call is switched automatically from antenna to antenna by computer.

Analysts said Motorola's lawsuit underscored the fact that the mobile phone industry is rapidly coming of age.

"Companies are crowding into the equipment end of the cellular phone market," said Neil Yelsey, an analyst for leading U.S. broker Salomon Brothers. "That is pushing down prices, something that is bound to increase the appeal to consumers."

The industry is already off to a flying start. Cellular telephone service, available in eight cities last July, should be on offer in the 30 largest metropolitan areas by the end of the year.

Analysts predict that subscribers will increase from about 50,000 at the end of 1984 to more than two million by the end of the decade.

Accompanying that expansion

will be an explosion in sales of cellular telephone equipment, analysts said, so companies are moving quickly to stake out their market share.

Motorola, the biggest American producer, is competing with Japan's Oki Telecom group for first place in the U.S. market. Oki was one of nine Japanese companies accused of dumping in Motorola's complaint.

Other key U.S. suppliers are American Telegraph and NEC, the Swedish-based Ericsson group is also moving to capture a slice of the market.

In recent months mounting competition has brought widespread price reductions. Motorola claimed that dumping by Japanese makers had slashed prices in the domestic cellular phone market by 30 to 40 per cent.

Although prices of most car phones range from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each, some vendors have recently begun offering a "stripped down" model for as little as \$1,500. Most units include standard equipment — a handset, transmitter-receiver and antenna.

Analysts estimate that mobile phone sales will balloon to about \$4b. in 1990 from less than \$50 million currently.

"How many people really need phones in their cars? The market may be more limited than most people think," one analyst said.

"The firms getting involved in car telephones are looking for something bigger — the day when everybody will be carrying around a pocket telephone," he said.

Nigeria moves to tackle trade debt

LAGOS (Reuter). — Nigeria, facing a heavy burden of short-term trade debt, has started issuing notes promising to pay back up to \$3 billion worth of uninsured credits. Central Bank Governor Abdulkadir Ahmed said last week.

He told Reuters that \$258 million worth of promissory notes have been issued to creditors.

The move was welcomed by commercial banking sources as a sign that Nigeria intends to meet its debt obligations.

The note issue is being handled by the leading U.S. bank, Chase Manhattan, which is also checking claims for non-payment by exporters covering

120,000 items against importers' receipts.

The operation could be substantially completed by the end of this year. It was agreed upon last April with creditors who were not insured against the risk of non-payment.

Ahmed said he was glad that creditors, mostly in Britain, France, West Germany and Asia, had been patient. "The important thing is that we kept our promise," he said.

Talks with western governments for longer repayment terms for some \$2b. of insured trade credit are still effectively blocked by Nigeria's refusal to accept International Monetary Fund conditions for a \$2.5b. loan.

EC energy consumption is rising

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — European Community energy consumption is due to rise this year for the first time since 1979, partly due to the British coal miners' strike, the Community's energy ministers were told last week.

A forecast by experts predicted that primary energy consumption of the 10 could increase by four per cent this year and 2.8 per cent in 1985, although this could not be taken as typical of longer-term trends.

The ministers met here to discuss the report, presented by Industry and Energy Commissioner Etienne Davignon, and consider improved ways of energy-saving, such as common speed limits on Community roads.

But most attention focussed on the new analysis of energy prospects in 1984 and 1985, which said the first rise in energy consumption in five years was due to the eight-month-old British miners' strike and economic recovery in the 10 member states.

"The increase in energy and oil consumption will take place in a period when the 10 member countries are recovering from economic recession and increasing their in-

dustrial output, particularly in energy-intensive industries," the report said.

About half the possible four per cent rise this year would reflect higher fuel oil consumption in Britain due to the coal dispute, the report said.

The report predicted an increase of 5.5 per cent in electricity use in 1984 and four per cent next year due to higher demand by electricity consuming industries.

Nuclear energy is expected to account for 26 per cent of the Community's net electricity production in 1984, compared with 22 per cent last year. It is expected to rise to 30 per cent in 1985.

LONDON BANK RATES

November 17, 1984			
Bank base rate	prev.	close	
Call-money	10 1/4	10 1/4	
91 day treasury	9 3/4	9 3/4	
3-months Interbank	9 1/2	9 1/2	

Lloyds Bank International, London

Bank of Israel exchange rates

November 16, 1984		IS	
U.S. dollar		550.18	472.71
British sterling		693.80	312.14
German mark		185.97	92.107
French franc		60.549	264.64
Dutch guilder		164.87	299.12
Swiss franc		225.44	226.97
Swedish krona		64.571	577.55
Norwegian krone		63.796	331.36
Danish krone		51.467	1358.9
Finnish mark		88.760	72.920
Canadian dollar		418.21	429.14
Australian dollar			472.71
South African rand			312.14
Belgian franc (10)			92.107
Austrian schilling (10)			264.64
Italian lire (1000)			299.12
Japanese yen (100)			226.97
Irish pound			577.55
Spanish peseta (100)			331.36
Jordanian dinar			1358.9
Lebanese lira			72.920
Egyptian pound			429.14

U.S. officials warn of \$10b. deficit

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — White House officials say swift action is needed to avoid record U.S. government budget deficits, which could cut short economic expansion and re-ignite inflation.

The officials, who spoke on condition they were not named, said last week that without policy changes the deficits would pass the previous high of \$195 billion by about \$15b in both the 1985 and 1986 financial years.

The prospective deficit has risen by nearly \$40b. since the last official forecast in August, and compares with a \$175b. deficit in the 1984 financial year, which ended last September.

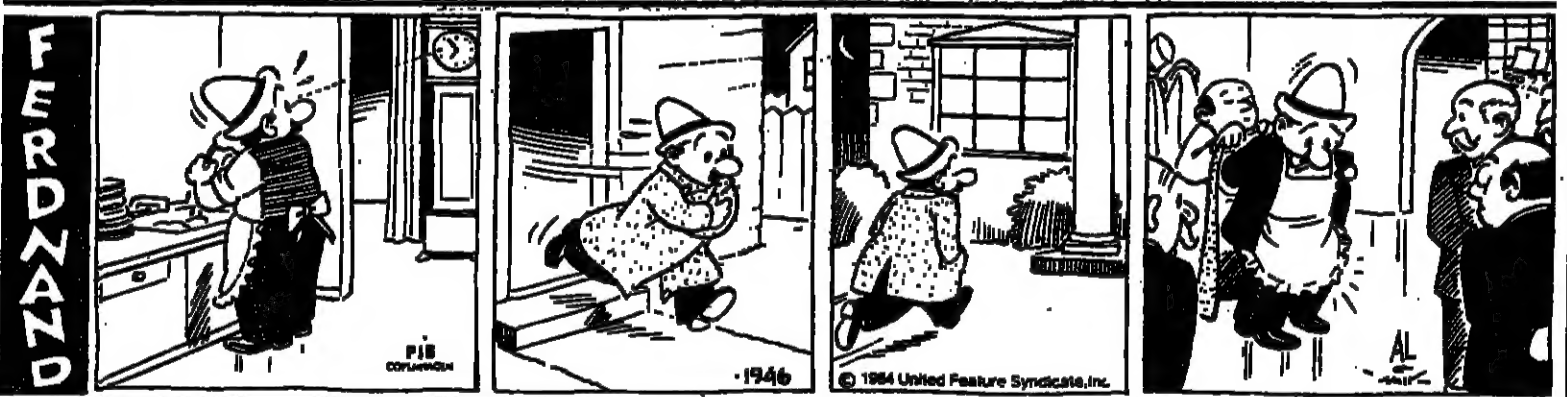
The revision is largely due to a

sharp slowdown in the economy.

The officials also said there was little hope that economic growth alone could trim the deficits, as suggested by President Reagan during his successful re-election campaign.

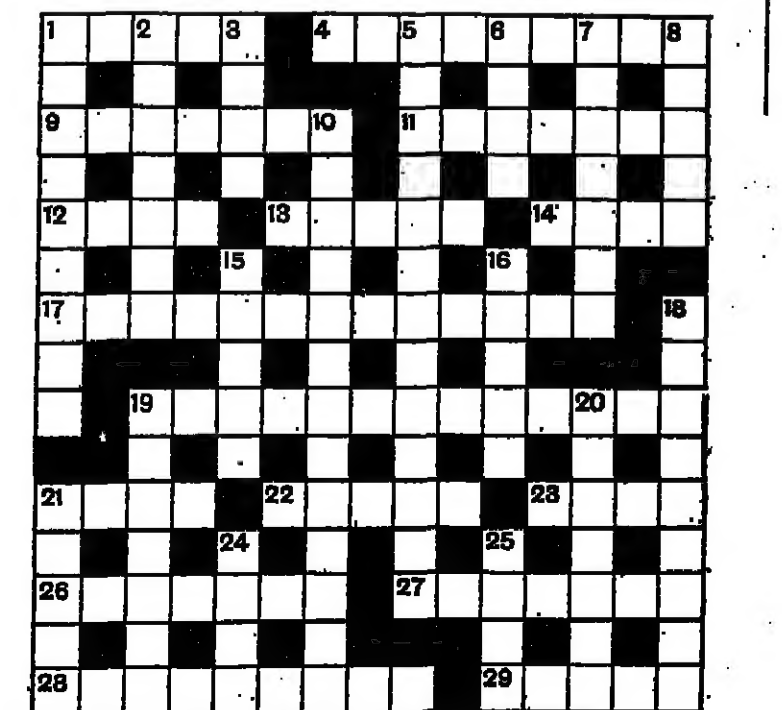
In fact, a Commerce Department report last week that retail sales fell 0.1 per cent last month suggested the economy was continuing to sag — a development that could drive the deficits still higher.

Officials also acknowledge that the 1985 deficit will be about \$2b. higher because of a campaign promise by Reagan, allowing farmers to receive advance payments from a government price support program.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- About competent to get 14 surrounded (5)
 - Mure comfortably placed, but the TV has nothing worth watching! (8, 5)
 - Constantly plague to work as a printer's lad (7)
 - Gave up when eyelid was damaged by deuterium (7)
 - Genuine pieces-of-eight in mint condition (4)
 - Like a Humpty-Dumpty Welsh bard (5)
 - Western anger may be currently alive (4)
 - Listeners may turn it up, but it is really a librarian's job (6, 7)
 - Reproof prudish article mildred put around (4, 9)
 - Where to hold one charged with battery (4)
 - Ancient city prohibition applying only to the city (5)
 - I'd abbreviate each proposal (4)
 - Make it easier to break off stipendiary income (7)
 - Parapsychology skill comes to nothing on Spanish plains (7)
 - Leicester possibly embarrassed by a word that makes one smile (5, 6)
 - It could be climbed to reach one in a skylight (5)
- DOWN**
- Hackney man hailed by people who want to go places (3, 6)
 - It will mean a poor crop for a real cropper (8, 4)
 - Resentment at the heart of women vying (4)
 - Where people go to court to investigate a mere flea-bite (8, 5)
 - Always right after the day before (4)
 - Father William not yet settled? (3, 4)
 - Humbug, or something else from the sweetshop (5)
 - Non-recorded video-cassette used to make a shot (4, 9)
 - Chewing limes produces anything but a grimace (5)
 - Not necessarily the whole path of a satellite (5)
 - The attempt in which Cook discovered Australia (9)
 - The 5280th foot in East London (4, 3)
 - Winding road ran between France and Spain (7)
 - Saucy frolic (5)
 - Network gives me warning to be silent (4)
 - Work doing out soup (4)



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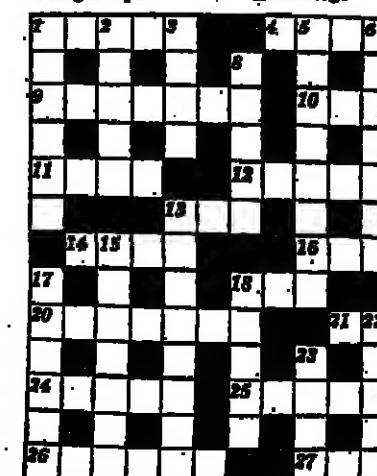
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THE JERUSALEM
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Spectre of unemployment

NOW THAT the wage-price freeze is more or less in place, the public is awaiting further measures, without which the economy will not be reformed and the freeze will have been an empty exercise.

One such measure is a deep cut in government spending. This has for years figured large in government rhetoric but small in government action. The accumulated tenuity of the past has now confronted the unity government with a crisis of such proportions that such a deep cut cannot be avoided. And Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i seems determined that under his stewardship at the Treasury, the responsibility won't be shirked.

Anticipation of such reductions in government spending has raised the spectre of unemployment. If the government pares activities of its own this will lead to redundancies in the civil service. And if it reduces orders to outside suppliers, this will lead to unemployment in the productive sectors.

This has already led to the beginnings of a tussle between the Treasury, manufacturers and the Histadrut. The manufacturers argue, and with justice, that the productive sector should not become the chief victim of past government profligacy. The government should cut manpower and not simply spending that goes to production. The Histadrut, as employer, credits this argument as well, but as labour union it fears heavy dismissals from the civil service.

The fears have been aggravated by the various predictions by the public men of what might lie in store. Thus, as is so often the case, controversy precedes the reality which should be its cause.

The danger is that this production of fears about employment will force the Histadrut, for political reasons, to dig in its heels, reducing the government's flexibility.

For certainly if we are finally being compelled, if not by good sense then by crisis, to cut our inflated public service establishment, this should be used as an opportunity for structural reform. Wherever there is public money in this country there is huge waste and underemployment. This is a time to confront it.

True, public sector employees will not stand idly by if they feel they alone are being made to bear the burden. That burden must be visibly shared. But it is the burden, not the waste, that should be shared.

Therefore, if the government is serious about reductions, and if it wishes to achieve something real and lasting, it must immediately establish methods and arrangements that will not simply lead to unemployment but to the transfer of manpower from the public service to the productive sector.

Unfortunately nothing visible has yet been done in this area. As long as that is the case, the Histadrut leadership, pushed by its constituency, will have little option but to stand against manpower cuts of any great size. And this will only perpetuate the existing waste, which, it should be noted, is not restricted to the public sector.

The rigidities of our employment arrangements, the obstacles that beset job transfers and managerial prerogatives throughout the economy have conspired to reduce productivity in all sectors.

This is a condition that in the end benefits no one. The goal that the government should set itself in the present crisis, therefore, is not simply to improve its balance sheet, but to use this opportunity to bring efficiency into the economy. In pursuit of this goal, which would by definition require not simply unemployment but manpower shifts, the government would gain the support of the Histadrut, the manufacturers, and the public as a whole. For the current general anxiety about unemployment also reflects a grudging but widespread recognition that ultimately job losses would be justified because of the waste and inefficiency we have created.

THE THREE-MONTH package deal, even if it works, which is open to question, is at best a time-buying ploy. Where there is near-unanimity is that the present level of inflation, and the causes behind it, can only begin to be attacked by the adoption of policies that cannot but cause large-scale unemployment.

The time being bought is needed primarily to enable the government to screw up its courage to wield the instrument that it has decided to use, but has backed away from, time and again: a major slash in its own operative budget. Slashing the budget, whether by \$1 billion or by \$2 billion, as the economists recommend, cannot be done without large-scale firings.

There has been much criticism of the government for shying away from this painful task. And much as I agree that it is inevitable and unavoidable, I am sympathetic to the reticence evinced to consciously create mass unemployment.

I much prefer this stance to that of the Reagan administration or that of Margaret Thatcher's government, which both take mass unemployment in the many millions with relative equanimity.

As critical as I was of the seven years of the Likud administrations, it says much for Israeli and Jewish values that an ostensibly right-wing Likud government which, in the noises it made was similar to Reagan and Thatcher, proved by its actions to be as sensitive as Labour to the issue of unemployment.

And still, painful as it may be, it is unavoidable. The Likud, of course, should be faulted for the scandalous irresponsibility of its economic policy over the last few years which made it unavoidable. But elected and appointed government officials and Labour Party functionaries in the Histadrut, for whom the inevitability of large-scale unemployment should have been obvious over a

Slaughtering holy cows

By YOSEF GOELL

year ago, should also be taken to task for failing to make plans for alternative work. To the best of my knowledge, all the talk in recent years about shifting workers from the over-inflated services to export industries is just that - empty talk.

WHY INCLUDE the Histadrut in this list of opprobrium? Because it controls one-fourth of the economy and should have been even more concerned than the government to plan and prepare for the hard days that its leaders knew were coming.

Which is all water under the bridge. In the light of such past failures, however, it is important at the present time to think ahead. For crises, such as the one building up around us today, augur not only hard times but also provide opportunities for breakthroughs on solutions to problems that most of us have given up on.

We used to be very good in coming up with innovative solutions to complex problems in the '40s, '50s and '60s. But for the past 15 years, our systems have been jammed by a multitude of vested interests, and our successive leaderships have found it easier to beg and borrow money from abroad to throw at problems rather than to solve them by a re-allocation of our own resources.

Part of this decline in innovative problem-solving has been painfully visible in the armed forces and in its performance in Lebanon. But the government itself is the major arena over which nearly everyone seems to have given up and stopped thinking.

Times of crisis - when there is a broad awareness of widespread suffering and of the need to share the burden - present perfect opportunities for thinking up new solutions to old problems and of overcoming the vested interests that have defeated innovative thinking in the fat years.

The list of problem areas that beg for such novel solutions is long, but let me give just one example.

THE LARGE-SCALE sacking of public service workers is essential for long-term goals but will not, in itself, provide economic succor in the short run. The need to pay severance pay and to multiply unemployment-relief payments will certainly cut deeply into any budgetary savings that may be expected from such cuts.

This, therefore, is a good place to try to work out a package deal between the government and the Histadrut and the public-service unions on changing the rules of the game in exchange for cutting down the magnitude of firings. For the magnitude of firings constitute a strong card in the hands of the government in confronting the unions.

It will be worthwhile for the government to agree to fewer firings in exchange for union agreement to jettison the principle of last in, first out. And if firings are unavoidable, it is essential that the first to be fired should be the minority of civil servants who do not work, or who are hopelessly inefficient, rather than the large number who do a good job - or are capable of doing it if they had good supervisors and managers.

This criterion has little or nothing to do with seniority. If firings are carried out according to seniority, the civil service will find itself crippled with a gargantuan pile of dead wood, while having shed capable workers with little seniority.

A much more difficult problem to deal with is that if one applies the above criterion, many of those who should be fired from the civil service are middle-level and some top-level managers who have failed so miserably to supervise and motivate their employees, rather than many of the workers at the bottom, who have suffered from poor leadership.

But the government should be willing to pay, and pay quite a bit, for the opportunity to break the hoary principles which have reduced its civil service to its present parlous state.

OR TAKE another area. There are government services which will need additional workers even at a time when others are being laid off. The police and the prison services are two areas that come to mind. At a time of crisis it is possible to demand that the entire government service be considered one place of work, and to compel workers and their unions to agree to government-wide mobility as an alternative to firing some workers whose functions are being eliminated but who could be retrained for other government jobs.

The several thousand social workers who are being fingered for dismissal today may fit such a category. Moreover, the entire area of work

conditions, hours, salaries, perks etc., is full of scandalous fiction and outright lies. Talk is now starting of civil servants going over to part time work in order to share the tight salary budgets available among a larger number of workers (a very desirable approach). This should certainly present an opportunity for eliminating most of these fictions including fictitious overtime, and simplifying the components of the typical Israeli institutional salary *losh*, which would doubt even fifth generation computers.

Then, if incomes in the public services are going to drop, as they should, it is essential that the government use its power to ensure that incomes in analogous private institutions drop to similar levels.

There has never been any justification for bank workers, for example, or those in the Electric Corporation, to earn so much more than government workers. It was not that government workers were underpaid; rather, so many of the others were scandalously overpaid given what the Israel economy can afford.

In an economy that is so totally dependent on government largesse the government can - and should - use its power to bring the inflated private sector economy into line with the more modest earning levels that will be the hallmark of the new period.

As I said, the list is long, and obviously touches on many heretofore holy cows. But a time of crisis is the time to begin slaughtering them for the purpose of creating a healthier economy and society. It pays to begin planning how to carry out such "missions impossible" now. For the time when it will be possible to pull them off is drawing near.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

Necessary next steps

By ZALMAN SHOVAL

will be achieved in the way of slowing down inflation and reducing balance-of-payment deficits.

Housing Minister David Levy, for example, refuses to cut down on public building, though, however great the need for bigger and better roads, government buildings, etc., this, in fact, is almost the first item we should temporarily freeze. Nor, by the way, will it be disastrous at the present time to reduce the construction of public housing. There are thousands of empty flats all over the country and had Mr. Levy reconsidered his objection to abolishing Israel's anachronistic rent-control laws, many more would almost immediately come on the market and much cheaper ones at that.

Ministers and senior government officials must therefore be made to realize that without a major reduction in government expenditure - and this does not mean primarily subsidies - all other steps may be of no avail.

LET US look at some of the things which will have to be considered in formulating the required post-package deal economic policy.

■ **Printing money.** The government has not, of course, been printing vast amounts of money just for the fun of it. It has done this because - unwilling or unable to reduce its activities

and the number of public service employees - it is the easy way to bridge the gap between dwindling income and exorbitant expenditure. But the public must now be made to understand that the happy days of the printing-press run wild are really over. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to promulgate a law with teeth (i.e., any breach of it will make ministers and officials liable to prosecution), which will limit the printing of money to sums equivalent to government revenue and unilateral transfers, and possibly (though I include this with some hesitation) long-term loans.

A further possibility may be the substitution of a new Israeli currency for the discredited shekel (though the exact timing of this step will have to be determined very carefully). But beware lest the new currency suffer the same fate as its unfortunate predecessors. The public will have to be certain that the government will not cheat and that the new currency will be kept in restricted supply.

■ **Dollarization.** The purpose of the original proposals for dollarization was, first, to force the government to stop printing money, and second, to eliminate the uncertainty-factor resulting from an unstable currency. Many economists are, however, of the opinion that these beneficial

effects would be obtained at the expense of our all-important European exports. On the other hand, were we to take the necessary economic measures without dollarization, all its positive effects could be achieved anyway.

Still, in the course of creating a new Israeli currency and of abolishing our harmful index-price system, one could perhaps consider the possibility of creating a dollarized measuring-stick for the new currency - though this might necessitate two rates of exchange: one for financial dealings and the other for foreign trade.

It will be noticed that the new package does not include a commitment to stop devaluations. In recent months, the authorities have pursued an energetic devaluation policy, thus temporarily aiding exports. However, the effect of these devaluations has been short-term and only partly beneficial - as is unavoidable in a situation of surplus liquidity and runaway inflation. But since until February 2 prices and salaries will supposedly be stabilized, devaluations may now be more effective; once the 90-day package-deal is over, rate-of-exchange decisions (if we don't adopt dollarization in one form or another) will, of course, have to be an integral and inseparable part of overall economic policy.

■ **Cost-of-living linkage.** This is one of the major causes of many of Israel's economic woes - including, of course, hyperinflation. It should thus be obvious that the vital structural changes in Israel's economy will be stalled as long as the present situation of semi-automatic increases in most of the country's financial activity persists (not to mention the almost complete linkage between different occupational sectors, from the stevedore in Ashdod harbour to the chief surgeon at Beilinson Hospital). If excessive government spending and printing of money fuelled the fires of inflation, index linkage has certainly done more than its share in fanning the flames.

■ **Capital markets** will have to be thoroughly overhauled, so as to make for a clearer distinction between long- and short-term savings and investments. At the same time, ways should be sought by the government to lighten the burden of immediate and near-future redemptions of past government borrowings - mainly by introducing new and attractive savings and investment schemes.

This brings us to the next item on the list - namely, the disposal of a major part of state property. (More than 90 per cent of all the land in the country is in the hands of the government.) Although such a step could bring billions of dollars into the starved state coffers (and at the same time trim the size of the public sector) - all governments have refrained from taking it - mainly by raising unconvincing ideological objections. There now is an urgent need to reconsider our stance in this matter.

■ **The tax system.** This must be reformed with the aim of augmenting the Treasury's income on the one hand, and encouraging investment and employment in export-oriented branches of the economy on the other. The necessary measures include changing the country's productive inflation-tax law; lowering income tax and other work-connected payments; raising taxes on spending; intensifying tax collection in hitherto almost immune sectors and perhaps introducing a base turnover-tax; and imposing a one-time levy on all non-business assets.

■ **Unemployment.** We must take immediate steps to prepare for the certainty of growing unemployment in coming months. Pronounced by certain ministers to the effect that there won't be any unemployment, are an insult to our intelligence. They should know full well that our real choice is not between illusory full-employment (which anyway means hidden unemployment) and unemployment, but between partial and controlled, and hopefully short-term, unemployment and mass unemployment caused by the lack of foreign currency and large-scale bankruptcies. Much better to mitigate the curse of unemployment by not only providing for sufficient employment insurance, but even more important in the long run, by adopting policies which will cause re-allocation of economic resources and create new job opportunities for the future.

■ **Foreign aid.** In order to cope with our foreign payments situation we shall surely require some additional facilities from the Americans. We shall also need a special "contingency fund" to help us overcome the critical period of readjustment which will become part and parcel of the economic measures we must take (it seems that the prime minister's efforts in this respect have at least created a favourable climate for such requests in the U.S.). However, it would be a terrible error to assume, as some politicians seem to do, that we could once again use these funds to finance our individual and collective extravagances. Nobody but ourselves can heal our economy and additional foreign aid won't spend what only fan the flames of inflation anew.

LAST, but certainly not least, is the vital need to renew economic growth. There is, of course, a basic difference between a growing economy and one which is just blown away as a result of furious but largely unproductive activity. Genuine economic growth implies the rearrangement of most of our priorities from investments to employment, as well as a major increase in productivity (which at present is one of the lowest in the Western world).

If we follow the path I have indicated, economic growth is bound to come, and this will make all the hardships in the next few years worthwhile. But, contrary to what is often said by politicians, and even by some economists, we can no longer afford a haphazard step-by-step approach to stem the economic disaster which stares us in the face.

We have fiddled long enough only very drastic and concentrated measures can help us now.

The writer is a former Rafi M.K.

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READERS' LETTERS

ABBA EBAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I am perturbed to read Knesset Member Abba Eban's letter of October 14 replying to Mr. Peter Goldman's previous letter. The MK referred to Mr. Goldman - the director of Americans For a Safe Israel as a person of "mendacity and malice."

"Them's harsh words" in any army barracks. Does this mean that the eloquent - if not always elegant - "spokesman for Israel" has exhausted his ordinary ammunition?
E.R. ROBBINS, M.D.
Los Angeles, California.

Sir, - First my comment on Mr. Peter Goldman's attack on "the Abba Eban": The Beduin have a saying: "A dog barks, but the caravan moves on."

Next, myself and my family have just seen the last segment of Abba Eban's TV series "Heritage - Civilization and the Jews." The entire programme was an exceptional experience.

Few are the men who so eloquently and eruditely pleaded the cause of Israel and the Jewish people as Abba Eban has been doing for the last 35 years.
GIDEON RATH
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PENFRIENDS

MICHELE THOMPSON (20), of 133 Red Hills Road, Kingston 19, Jamaica, West Indies, is a student pilot who would like to correspond with Israelis in order to learn more about our country. Her hobbies are swimming, tennis and model aircrafts.

SHAKESPEARIAN POLITICS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Wim Van Leer's note in your Letters column of November 7 contained a timely quotation from Papa Hemingway of inflation and war as the refuge of political and economic opportunists.

"Way back in 1935" it was, but the Bard said it long before Papa did, in Henry IV, Part II, when the dying King Henry advised his son Hal how to rule the kingdom without troublesome questions as to his legitimacy or competence. "Be it thy course," he counselled, "to busy giddy minds with foreign quarrels" (Act IV, Scene 4.2).

Prince Hal, as King Henry V, followed the advice and almost conquered France. Luckily for his own place in patriotic English history, and especially for the sterling figure he cuts in Shakespeare's Chronicle plays, he died young, and thus did not live to see the chickens coming home to roost in the form of defeat abroad and civil war at home. (Inflation was not suggested by Hal's royal father, but calls for subsidies of basic commodities were heard, and ridiculed, in King Henry VI.)

We, of all peoples, should be the last to condemn ourselves to repeating the past.
PAUL L. SCHAM
Jerusalem.

ELIMINATE OVERDRAFTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - When a situation seems to be extremely complex, those responsible for this state of affairs usually overlook simple and obvious solutions.

The public's overspending of money in excess of the readjustments of wages imposed by inflation is evidenced by the overdraft the banks freely and automatically grant to those whose salaries are periodically credited to their individual accounts. The limit of each overdraft is usually the amount of the individual salary. In spite of the high interest rate, the public is not easily dissuaded from the vice of overdraft.

In order to stem the tidal wave of ever-devaluating money and to gradually restore its credibility, official measures should be taken to elimin-

ate public overdraft as a generalized and automatically conceded habit and to limit its use to circumscribed exceptional cases. To implement this overdraft freeze, banks should be allowed, during a transition period of not more than 10 months, to re-gain individual overdrafts only at 10 per cent less than the previous peak limit, with the same reduction applied at the time of subsequent renewals, until the overdraft's total extinction. It will teach the public to swallow the bitter pill of utmost restraint in spending and to live within the limits of the individual's effective salary. The after-effects of this medicine will greatly contribute to cure the country's sick economic body.
MEYER COHEN
Beersheba.



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